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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XI NO. 280 BOMBAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

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Head office: Hamam Street, Fort..
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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
Companies Incorporated in England.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	MALWA ‡	10,941
8th „	MALOJA		20,700
15th „	CHINA		7,952
22nd „	KASHMIR		8,963
29th „	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA *	16,385
5th Jan.	MANTUA §		10,902
12th „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
19th „	PLASSY		7,393
26th „	DONGOLA	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA		8,097
9th „	MACEDONIA x		11,089
16th „	MALWA ‡		10,941
23rd „	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA		10,902
8th „	MOREA x		10,911
15th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd „	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th „	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th „	MALWA		10,941
19th „	DONGOLA	MALOJA *	20,700
26th „	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	PLASSY	CHINA x	7,952
10th „	MANTUA		10,902
17th „	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA *	16,385
24th „	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st „	PLASSY	NARKUNDA*	16,227

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer	Tons
30th Nov.	NEVASA	9,069
14th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
28th „	MATIANA	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th „	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA *	5,800
22nd „	MORVADA	8,123
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st „	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	9,303
18th „	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
16th „	MASHOBRA	8,324

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

30th Nov.	MACEDONIA	11,089
19th Dec.	SICILIA*	6,813
28th „	MOREA	10,911
15th Jan.	SOUDAN*	6,696
25th „	NALDERA	15,996
21st Feb.	SICILIA*	6,813
22nd „	CHINA	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN*	6,696
24th April	SICILIA*	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
29th Nov.	BARALA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
30th „	VARELA	10-30 a. m. Busreh via K'chi.
1st Dec.	CHAKLA	11-30 a. m. Karachi via K'awr
3rd „	VITA	9-30 a. m. Karachi via K'war
12th „	KHANDALLA	East and South. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay
P.O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
10, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 122.
Telephone No. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	21 Nov.	29 Nov
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5303	28 Nov.	12 Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14 Dec.	28 Dec.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	28 Dec.	17 Jan
Penang Maru	H. Habaki	5214	3 Jan	17 Jan.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Altai Maru	H. Chiba	7772	14th Nov.	4th Dec.
Celebes Maru	T. Nishimura	5863	26th „	9th „
Andes Maru	T. Miyabara	7772	11th Dec.	25th „
Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	25th „	8th Jan.
Ryujin Maru	...	...	End „	Mid. „

For particulars apply to—
T. OHARA,
Manager.
P. O. Box No. 355,
Phone No. 2150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up $20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $24,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
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BOMBAY OFFICE:
50, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
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E. B. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING.

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BANKERS.
HEAD OFFICE, HUBLI.

CURRENT and SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent and 5 per cent respectively per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for long or short periods on most favourable terms.
LOANS, etc., granted.
For rates and particulars apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandwi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 1,000 to a special Saving Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
E. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
NO. 35, MEADOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,56,190.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 50 per cent. surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if cessation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
JAIVANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CONSUMPTION.
8 YEARS' PROVED SUCCESS
Calcutta Doctor.
"I am very much satisfied with the efficacy of your medicines and hope and pray God that they will cure my son perfectly."
Chief Minister, Karauli State
"After a fortnight's treatment, the patient began showing signs of improvement, and in five months' time the boy was found quite free and perfectly recovered from the dangerous disease.
"It was a Wonderful Cure"
Write to
REV. G. R. WALTERS
LONAVLA
will visit Bombay, ORIENT HOTEL, every FRIDAY from 24th August,
Consultation hours 8 to 6 p.m.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

150
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAGE BOOK
'KAMA SHASTRA,'
a guide to health, wealth and prosperity is supplied gratis and post free on application to:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
P. O. JAMNAGAR
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WHY IT PAYS TO BUY A FORD.

1. Because of its LOW INITIAL COST.
(5-seater Touring Car costs Rs. 2450/-)
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(25-30 miles to a gallon of petrol).
3. Because SPARE PARTS are always readily available at REASONABLE PRICES.
(A Ford Valve costs -/14/-, a Connecting Rod, 7/3)
4. BECAUSE DEPRECIATION IS LOW.

(A second-hand Ford is not only saleable at all times but commands a good price.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd.
HUGHES ROAD, ... BOMBAY.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu)	cheapest and best	1/- and -/5-
Ague Mixture	for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	1/-
Influenza Preventive	and Curative. (Well-known)	1/-
Palague—Cholera	Solutions 80 p. c. cure	0/10
Germicide	Universal Preventive and water steriliser	0/10
Liver Solution.	Best antiseptic, purgative and laxative	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologue, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J GAJJAR M. A., F. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A. Khetwadi Main Road.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

When you spend so much for your clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

TUSSORE SUIT
(in any shade) Rs. 22/8.
3 for Rs. 60 only
Made to Order
By
J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL TAILORS and GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
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(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT.
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager
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KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

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Price List on Application.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
ROYAL YAKUTI.
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in the country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this valuable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire a strong nervous system, to strengthen the brain and the memory and to guard against [illegible]. Suffice it to say that the medicine is recommended to those [illegible] in the Ayurvedic medicine [illegible] a charm and the [illegible] lost power and re[illegible] it is enough to say which a perfume [illegible] diffuses fragrance [illegible] per tin, [illegible]
Dr. KALI [illegible]
(Kathiawar)

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "apply Box No. ....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number .....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SEVERAL AGENTS and ACCOUNTS CLERK for a firm in Punjab. Apply stating experience to the MANAGER, Oriental Service Bureau, Delhi.
A R9077

WANTED.—A CLERK, knowning the work of accounts and cash in Gujarati should also be knowing English. Reference necessary. See personally CITY MOTOR CAR CO., Lamington Road, opp. Chaupati P. O.
A R9090

WANTED—Respectable AGENTS on liberal commission, and salary on guaranteed business. For particulars apply to:—G. K. SUBBIAH, Chief Agent, Unique Assurance Company Limited, Shroff Buildings, Parel, Bombay. 12.
A 18136

WANTED.—A GRADUATE in CHEMISTRY and a GRADUATE in MECHANICS to act as apprentice. One with experience of factory conditions preferred. Apply to the PIONEER RUBBER AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD., Cerrimbhoy House, 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R9084

WANTED—CLERKS for the Forest Department, Southern Circle, Bombay Presidency. Starting pay Rs. 40 for qualified men. Rs. 70 for Graduates. Apply by letter with copies of certificates to The CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, S. C. DHARWAR.
A 18219

SITUATIONS on Passenger Liners as Stewards, Stewardesses, Barmen, Clerks, Linen Keepers etc. How and Where To Obtain Appointments. Write stating post required and enclosing Stamps or note for rupee one to EX-CHIEF STEWARD, Box No. 9570, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A P9093

WANTED—PRINCIPAL for the Dayal Singh College, Lahore, on salary Rs. 500-30-800 per month with free quarters and benefit of Provident Fund. Will be required to teach English. Apply stating age to:—SUNDAR DAS SURI, Honorary College Secretary, Dayal Singh College Trust Society, Lahore.
A 18218

METER MECHANICS.—Required for the Meter Department, of the B.E.S. & T.Co., Ltd. One HEAD INSTRUMENT REPAIRER and three METER MECHANICS. Applicants should, if possible, have had experience in cleaning and repairing House Service Meters. A knowledge of watch repairing is essential. Salary Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 per month, with allowances according to qualifications. Apply in person to the METER SUPERINTENDENT, The B.E.S. & T. Co. Ltd., Meter Department, Colaba Causeway.
A 18205

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Khimpta Street, Fort. Please apply LALUBHAI NATHOOBHAI 210, Bazar Gate.
B R8950

AT CHIKALWADI, Grant Road, a very large FLAT, suitable for a large family is TO BE LET to any caste. Apply IMPERIAL DAIRY.
C R9085

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY—One ROOM for Office use, in business centre, rent is very moderate. For particulars apply sharp Box No. 9872, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R9098

TO LET—A few convenient AIRY OFFICES in the Union Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Lift available. Rent very moderate. For particulars apply to UNION BANK.
C 18024

TO LET.—Very desirable FLATS in Yusuf Buildings, Mount Road, Mazagon, large commodious rooms and all comforts, water whole day, close to Tram and Train Rents Rs. 75, 90, 130, 140. Apply BANDOOKWALLA, on the premises.
C R9085

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—MECHANIC, SHOP, MACHINERY, FOUNDRY and FOUNDRY TOOLS, such as Lathes, Drills, Planing, Slotting, Shaping and other Machines are as good as new. Good proposition. Whole lot is taken. For particulars apply Box No. 9866, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R9071

ACCESSORIES

Lately over- condition. Bom-

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
FIREBRICKS.
FIRECLAY.
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.
FLUE COVERS

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

Enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.

Tel. No. 418. TH

USE Swadeshi best BOOT CREAMS Black and Brown. INDUSTRIAL WORKS Beawar.
T R9087

STONES FOR SALE—Yellow "Basalt" stones for building purposes in all sizes near Andheri Station. For rates and other particulars apply to Messrs. TAMBE AND VAIDYA, Civil Engineers, Bell Lane, Fort.
T R8948

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE—The well known Pure Munich Beer "Mathaserbrau"—at Rs 13 per case of 2 doz. quarts or Rs. 24 per case of 4 doz. quarts F. O. R. Bombay from, GENERAL UTILITY PRODUCTS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T R8839

HAIR OIL is vegetable oil plus perfume and costs As. 12 per 4 oz. bottle Order a 6lb. Tin (delivery paid) of refined deodorized COCOGEM at As. 11½ per 16 oz. add your favourite perfume and have the finest hair oil obtainable. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tataporam, Cochin State.
T T15

ON VIEW A. H. Byrth, Esqr., Assitt. Editor "Times of India," Valuable furniture Cottage and Baby Piano, Chesterfields, Suites of Sofas and Chairs, Roll top tables, Silver show cases, Almyrahs, Phonographs, Singer Machine, etc. at No. 45, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Sale on SUNDAY, 2nd December at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), BENNETT AND CO., See Auction Advertisement.
T R8091

PHOTOGRAPHS

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR Sunday Chronicle

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED—People to become right with God by reading Real Life Series. Re. 2-0 for 12 numbers. ACADEMY OF DIVINE SCIENCE, Mirjapur, Ahmedabad.
L R9027

STAMPS—XMAS OVERSEAS GIFT PACKET; 75 different good used and unused stamps of the Feudatory States of India at Rs. 2/12. Write for New List. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allanabad.
L 18216

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its Treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nandibagan Lane Bhowanipore, CALCUTTA.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—PUNJABI or MADRASI HINDU PARTNER with Rs. 2,000 to work out a very profitable scheme. Apply Post Box No. 731, Bombay.
R R9094

PERSONAL.

WANTED—All B Coms. to notify their present address for the new members' annual to Hon. Secretary, Sydenham College Graduates Association, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
R9074

A Very Rich Agarwala Family wants to adopt a Mangal Gotra Boy of about Fifteen Years' Age. The boy must be fair-looking, healthy, intelligent, receiving good education and of good character. Please write to Box No. 9871, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle", giving the above particulars and address.
P R9096

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R A Exams. imparted by Principals A. Mukati E.L.A.A. and R. S. Bharucha F.R.A (late of Kalbadevi S. T Institute. Enrolment daily Fees moderate Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M TH

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-3-6
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-4-4
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-3-3
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 1-5-4

Mofussil advertisers are requested to remit the cost in advance and state clearly in their letters that they wish their advertisements in these columns to be inserted for a definite number of months.

NOTICE.

LOST—Two SHARES of the Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd., Nos. 9297 and 5026 standing in the name of R. B. Manilal B. Jhaveri in Company's Book have been LOST in August, 1923. The person, who may have found the shares, should kindly return them to Mr. CHOONILAL ONKAR Kalbadevi Road, 402, Bombay. The person will be rewarded.
9080

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WE HAVE REMOVED our Office from Alice Building, Hornby Road, to YUSUF BUILDING at the corner of Church Gate Street.

KANGA AND CO.,
Solicitors and Notary Public.
18068

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that leases of Government vacant lands situate at Queen's Road, opposite Charni Road Station, and more particularly described below and shown on Plan No. 222, dated 8-5-1922, and marked with letters C and D will be sold by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December, 1923, at 12 noon, in the Office of the Collector of Bombay, Old Custom House.

The conditions of sale and the plan of the land can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent Bombay City Survey and Land Records. Old Custom House.

DESCRIPTION.

PLOT C:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Queen's Road, containing by admeasurement 152 square yards more or less and bearing C. S. No. 46 of Girgaum Division, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by C. S. No. 44 belonging to Government, on or towards the South by C. S. No. 47 belonging to Government, on or towards the East by C. S. No. 45 belonging to Mr. Balkrishna H. Rane, Manager and Trustee of Somavanshiya Kshatriya community, Mangalwady Dharamshala, and on or towards the West by Queen's Road.

PLOT D:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Queen's Road, containing by admeasurement 202 square yards more or less and bearing C. S. No. 48 of Girgaum Division, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by C. S. No. 47 belonging to Government, on or towards the South by C. S. No. 8 belonging to Byramjee Jeejibhoy Institute, on or towards the East by C. S. No. 49 belonging to Messrs. Moroba Dhanji Rawoot and others, Managers of the Pathare community Dharmashala, and on or towards the West by Queen's Road.

(Sd.) J. P. BRANDER,
Collector.

Old Town Custom House, Fort,
Bombay Collector's Office,
22nd November, 1923.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE WESTERN INDIA CHEMICAL WORKS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 6th December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the period ending 28th February 1923.
2. To elect two Directors in the place of Mr. Gopaldas Viharidas Desai and Mr. Devidas Narandas who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the company will be CLOSED from the 1st December, 1923 to the 15th December, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th November 1923.
18208

NOTICE.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby give notice to the Public that the three hundis, bearing the undermentioned particulars drawn by me, were taken by Thavermal Narandas, broker, on representation that the amounts thereof would be paid to me on the 19th November, 1923. I made enquiries of the said Thavermal Narandas, but he has absconded and his whereabouts are not known.

Notice is hereby given to the Public not to deal with or negotiate the said hundies as the same are without consideration.

PARTICULARS OF THE HUNDIES.

1. Hundi for Rs. 2,500, dated 16th November, signed by K. R. Irani in favour of Kissendas Narandas.
2. Hundi for Rs. 1,200, dated 16th November, drawn by K. R. Irani in favour of Kissendas Narandas,
3. Hundi for Rs. 2,500, dated 17th November, drawn by K. R. Irani in favour of Gopaldas Ashanand.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1923.
R9089

RE: SWADESHI FELT CAPS & HOSIERY MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

FOR SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company who have not paid the Calls in arrears that the Notices together with the Judge's Order, dated the 22nd day of October, 1923, calling upon them to pay the balance, have been posted to their registered addresses. Those who have not yet paid the amounts are hereby requested to pay the same immediately, otherwise the Order will be EXECUTED against them.

Dated at Bombay 23rd day of November, 1923.

Per. Pro. N. H. Moos,
A. F. CHINOY,
Official Liquidator.

57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay
C18176

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 11-30 a.m., (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 8th January, 1924, for supply of timber and sleepers odd sizes for Crossings, bridges, etc. Commencing from 1st April 1924, to 31-3-1925 to M. G. System.

Specification and tender forms can be obtained from the Undersigned at Mahalaxmi Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per copy.

G. F. BRIERLEY,
Ag. Controller of Stores,
Mahalaxmi Bombay.
8176

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for a slip ring A. C. electric motor of 70 to 80 B. H. P. will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 8th day of January, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN.
Executive Engineer.
C18214

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of S. W. PIPES will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 10th day of December, 1923.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. PANINA,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office,
DeLisle Road,
Post Jacob Circle, Bombay No. 11.
C18187

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS our clients Messrs. HAJI SULEMAN HASSAN (Supdriwalla), of Motiwala Building, Kalbadevi Bazar, Bombay, have come to hear that Abdul Satar Haji Ahmed Supdriwalla and Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ahmed Chirmar have purported to draw hundies on our said clients and to borrow money from their constituents on their credit or to have dealings with them in our clients' name.

THIS NOTICE IS GIVEN to all to whom it may concern that neither the said Abdul Satar Haji Ahmed Supdriwalla nor the said Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ahmed Chirmar has any authority to draw hundies, on our said clients or to deal with their constituents in their name or to borrow money on their behalf or in their name and that, if any person deals with or gives credit to either of them he will do so entirely at his own risk and that our clients will not in any way be responsible in respect of such dealings or hundies or loans.

Dated at Bombay this 28th day of November, 1923.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DEVAN,
Attorneys for Messrs. Haji Suleman Hassan.
C18220

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DHARAMDAS BHAGWANDAS, of Bombay, Kapole Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell his undivided one fourth share and all other his right, title, and interest of and in the properties first and secondly described at foot to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said share and interest or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14k, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within seven days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRST.—All that piece of land (redeemed from payment of tax) together with dwelling house, consisting of two compartments standing thereon situate lying and being on the west side of Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 417 square yards or thereabouts (whereof 122 square yards or thereabouts have been taken up by or in the moiety of a private passage and formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New Survey No. 1/7369 and bounded, on or towards the East by Lamington Road aforesaid, on or towards West by the property of Dr. M. D. Roy, on or towards the North by the property secondly described and on or towards the South by the other moiety of the said private passage and beyond it by the property formerly or now of Krishnajee Trimbuck Dongre with said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1997 (5) and Street No. 1D Lamington Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants.

SECONDLY—All that piece of land (redeemed from payment of tax) together with the dwelling house consisting of two compartments standing thereon situate, lying and on the West side of Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-nine square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New Survey No. 1/7368 and bounded, on or towards the East by Lamington Road aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Hareshwar Mahadeo Pandit, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Gulam Mahomed and on or towards the South partly by the property first described and partly by the property of Dr. M. D. Roy which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1797 (6) and Street No. 1E Lamington Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of tenants.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1923.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
18222

NOTICE.

To,
DAMODAR HARIRAM, Esqr.
HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 5433 of 1922.
THE DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.,
versus
YOURSELF.

Sir,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of this suit has been POSTPONED from the 27th day of November, 1923, to the 22nd day of January, 1924.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1923.

Yours truly,
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C1807

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of a joint and undivided Hindu family, managed by Hanmat Prasad Joshi Vaidya, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Native Medical Practitioner ..... Deceased.

Bai KASTURBAI, widow of Hanmat Prasad Joshi Vaidya, the deceased abovenamed of Sikar, in Jaipur State, Hindu Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-fourth day of November in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. B. PATEL,

The 26th day of November, 1923.
Messrs. SUKTHANKAR & GURTU,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C1806

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BABULNATH ROAD, GAMDEVI ESTATE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for Mr. Rammarayan Harnandrai, the transferee of the mortgage herein and on account and at the risk of Mr. Moongalal Naharmal Gondka, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated 14th January, 1922, the undermentioned on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land (99 years commencing from the 17th day of January, 1917, containing by area 1,201 square yards or thereabouts, situate on a plot No. 93 on the Gamdevi Estate of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement Trust of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by plot No. 92 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Govindji Jivandas and Gordhandas Jivanji, on the South-East by plot No. 91 of the said estate leased to Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, on the South-West by plot No. 94 of the said estate leased to Chhotalal Maganlal Kothari, and on the North-West by Babulnath Road and forming portion of land bearing New Survey No. 7306 together with the dwelling house thereon consisting of ground floor, two upper floors and two motor sheds, and which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 2040 (6), Street No. 81B.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT FOFALWADI.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Rustamji & Ginwala, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account of and at the risk of Bai Shantabai widow of Krishnarao Nanabhai Sadavart, Nathuram Goculnath Sadavart, and Bai Krishnabai widow of Goculnath Vishwanath and in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Deed of Mortgage, dated the 6th day of December, 1908, made between Krishnarao Nanabhai Sadavart, Nathuram Goculna'h Sadavart and Bai Krishnabai widow of Goculnath Vishwanath of the One Part and the Mortgagees of the Other Part sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th day of December, 1923 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and mansion standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Fofalwadi, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 210 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the Temple of Shri Kashivishweshwar on or towards the South by the said Fofalwadi on or towards the East by the property of Marwadi Shrikrishnadas Balkrishnadas and on or towards the West by the property of Parmanandas Tribhowandas and others and which premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 278 278 New Nos. 1919, 1933, Old Survey Nos. 54, 54-57 and New Survey Nos. 560, 560 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C, Ward Nos. 5242-43 and Street Nos. 3-4 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Rustomji & Ginwala, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 SECOND-HAND MOTOR CARS AND CHASSIS, 1 SECOND-HAND MOTOR CYCLE, ENGINEERING AND WORKSHOP MACHINERIES AND TOOLS, FURNITURE, MOTOR ACCESSORIES, ETC., ETC.

By the order of the party concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st December, 1923, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of the Motor and Allied Products Co. at Bellasis Road, opp. Alexandra Cinema, Byculla, the following:—

1 Secondhand Oakland Motor Car No. 4226.
1 Secondhand Putman Motor Car No. 832.
1 Secondhand Renault Motor Car Chassis No. 2636. Suitable for Delivery Vans.
1 Secondhaand Unic Motor Car Chassis No. 1893. Suitable for Delivery Vans.
2 Old Landaulette Bodies suitable for Motor Cars.
1 Battery Charging Plant.
1 Lot Old Batteries.
1 Welding Outfit in box with lock and key complete.
1 Set of English taps and dies in wooden box.
1 Lot English Steel bolts suitable for Lorries and Railway carriages.
1 "Singer" Sewing machine.
1 New Milling machine, suitable for Engineering and Motor Workshops.
1 New Slotting machine, Suitable for Engingering and Motor Workshops.
1 Power Drilling machine suitable for Engineering and Motor Workshops.
1 Lot Assorted workshop tools.
1 Lot wooden benches for workshops.
2 Large wooden workshop cupboards.
1 Lot Wooden Planks.
1 Lot Office chairs.
4 Wooden Stationery Cupboards.
1 Copying Press with table.
1 Lot wooden tables.
4 Show cases with glass doors.
1 Teakwood telephone cabin with glass doors.
2 Office Clocks.

And various other articles motor accessories, workshop tools, vices tools, furniture and pettjes.

1 Secondhand Excelsior Motor Cycle with Side Car in good order and condition, No. 1630.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by Messrs. Wimbridge, Deoji Kanji and other well-known makers, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, Persian carpets, brass and iron beds, tables, teapoys, crockery, glassware, rich platedware etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th November, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 7, Grant's Building, Arthur Bunder, Colaba, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and porcelain ware, best platedware, teakwood dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery stands, rich drawing room carpets, electric fans and lamps, drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy cabinet, bentwood ice box, writing tables, book cases, revolving chairs, figures, rich ornaments, fancy flower pots, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of G. W. Makepeace, Esq.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th November, 1923.

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AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LADY JAMSETJI ROAD NOW CALLED CADELL ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Gulamalli, G. Merchant, Pleader for the mortgagee, Dr. Gulamalli Chandabhoy and at the risk and on account of the heirs and legal Representatives of the deceased mortgagor Haji Esmail Haji Ibrahim and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under the indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of August, 1921, and made between the mortgagor Haji Esmail Haji Ibrahim of the one part and the mortgagee Dr. Gulamalli Chandabhoy of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 6th day of December, 1923, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground (now redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Lady Jamsetji Road now called Cadell Road outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 308½ square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 167 Collector's New No. E/3786 Old Survey No. 1/66, 1/89 and 2/848 and New Survey No. 1F/21 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5009 and Street No. 337 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Balgovind Gurgovind, on or towards the West by a passage and beyond that the property of Abdulla on or towards the North by Lady Jamsetji Road and on or towards the South by the house of Ibrahim Mahomed Ghadialli.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Gulamalli G. Merchant Pleader for the Mortgagee at his office at Pickett Road, Kalbadevi Road or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th November, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

Presents:

TO NIGHT —AND— THIS WEEK

"SATI-NARMADA"

The most powerful story in 9 reels produced by Kohinoor Film Co.

PATHE GAZETTE

NEXT WEEK

Coming Coming Coming

A drama of the Century like it has been seen before in Bombay.

"THEODORA"

A Circus Girl—A cabaret dancer—An Empress—the Woman without a Soul. Three years in the making production cost exceeded £700,000.

Twenty gigantic reproducing forums, amphitheatres, palaces, pavilion and gardens built of stone, were constructed; over 20000 costumes all especially made for the production, and 25000 peoples took parts in this production. Be ready to see "Theodora".

Under the Patronage of
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD
of Baroda.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

Est. 1913
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Saturday 1st Dec. 1923 (P. M. 8-30 Night)
Sunday 2nd Dec. 1923 (P. M. 3 Noon)

Asha-Nirasha.

Manager, G. N. M.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum

present this week.

CHAMPRAJ HADA

a historical Masterpiece

produced by
STAR FILMS Ltd.
Time and prices as usual.

Under Public Patronage

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.

AMRAOTI:—GANESH THEATRE
Saturday 1st Dec. 1923 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)
SANNYASHACHA—SAMSAR.

Proprietors:—Pendharkar and Chapekar.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 p. m.
"J'ACCUSE"
The Most Romantic Tragedy of Modern Times
At 9-30
"THE QUAINTS"
In "THE 9 O'CLOCK REVUE"

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
POLA NEGRI
In
"ONE ARABIAN NIGHT."

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
FIRST CHAPTER in 6 Parts.
"MISTRESS OF THE WORLD."

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET MATCH

Commencing from 3rd Dec. 1923.

GRAND STAND OPEN FOR PUBLIC everyday with—Sofas and Chairs. Season Tickets will be sold from to-day at the mandap in maidan from 9 a. m. 6 p.m. (S. T.)

Reserve your seats with your Season Tickets early.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Nov. 28.

	Rs. a. p
Ahmedabad—	
Textile	1 3 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 3 0
Elphinstone	1 3 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 0
Phoenix	1 8 6
Pearl	1 9 0
Vanekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Bati) per lb.	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Mines) per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No: 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finlay	
Pearl per lb	1 8 3
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 6
Longcloth— × Quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Fazulbai per lb.	1 10 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40	
Textile (band)	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 0
Bombay Cotton	1 6 6
Pahelvan	1 6 6
Hearth Brand	1 6 6
Sailcloth—	
Pebaney per lb.	1 6 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Grey Drill, Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	
No. 125 1/2 per piece	
Shooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 6
Jacob E. D per lb.	1 9 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Shooties 10 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 9 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 0
Check 8lb Grey Drill—	
Standard per piece	7 12 0
Phoenix per piece	7 12 0
Swan Finlay per piece	
Hindustan per piece	8 0 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drills—	
Pearl per piece	8 0 0
Bleached Chock—	
Textile per piece	
Kasturchand per piece	8 4 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 8lbs—	
Textile per piece	10 0 0
Spring for piece	
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 12 0
Grabrun No. 5124—	
Pearl	13 12 0
Hindustan	14 0 0

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly spare some space for this letter.

Letters had appeared last year in the columns of your paper as well as in other dailies complaining about the indifferent attitude of the Society towards artists and exhibitors during exhibition period. This year again, the same attitude is maintained inasmuch as the Hon. Secretary has refused admission and free passes to the exhibitors whose works are on exhibititon at present in the Town Hall.

This act of the Society is such as demands immediate protest from brother artists or perhaps the Society does not care for the Bombay artists at large.

Exhibitors certainly have already to pay for the wall space and that is a sufficient tax for them.

I therefore invite the attention of the other members of the Society to this anomaly through these columns.—Yours, etc.,

X.

Nov. 27.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 28.

Egremont, Halt, New York.
Bankura, Robinson, Busreh.
City of Poona, Brown, Liverpool.
Alipore, Gordon, Moulmein.
Liebenfels, Schwarz, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 28.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Warfield, Steel, Karachi.
Crostafels, Knipple, Hamburg.
Barala, Miller, Busreh.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Jalaputra for Rangoon.
Steamer Macedonia for China.
Steamer Kura for Mahomerah.
Steamer Racca for Antwerp.
Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.
S S Egremont:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Egremont, 3256 tons, Captain D Halt, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.
S S Bankura:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bankura, 1905 tons, Captain T A Robinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S City of Poona:—The City Line steamer City of Poona, 4766 tons, Captain J C Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.
S S Alipore:—The P and O S N Co's steamer Alipore, 5273 tons, Captain L M Gordon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a cargo of rice and timber.
S S Liebenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Liebenfels, 3853 tons, Captain K Schwarz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.
S S Warfield:—The B I S N Co's steamer Warfield, 3807 tons, Captain P Steel, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.
S S Crostafels:—The Hansa Line steamer Crostafels, 3081 tons, Captain Knipple, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.
S S Barala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain A C Miller, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, November 28.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Karapara, 3722, Durban 28/11 M M & Co.
2 Maloja 12,829, London 8/12, M M & Co.
3 Warfield 3807 Karachi 28/11 M M & Co.
5 Altai Maru 4847, Kobe, 3/12 O S Kaisha.
6 Clan Ranald 3446, C. Ports 2/12, J F and Co.
7 Nevasa 5641 London 30/11, M M & Co.
8 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 1/12, Lloyd Triestino.
10 Naringa 4117, N F, NF, M M & Co.
11 Kashmir 5540 Aden 1/12 M M & Co.
14 Anglo-Colombian 5333 Hull N.F. W and A Graham and Co.
15 Somersetshire 4546 Hull 3/12 T M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Celebes Maru 4262, Kobe N F O S Kaisha.
2 Reichenfels 2936 Hamburg 8/12 W and A Graham & Co.
3 Barala 1899 P Gulf 29/11 M M & Co.
4 Varela 1932 Busra 30/11 M M & Co.
7 Crostafels 3080 Bremen 29/11 W & A Graham and Co.
8 Urlana 3384 Genoa 4/12 M M & Co.
9 Malacca Maru 3210 Kobe 30/11 N Y Kaisha.
10-11 Scindia 3217 Glasgow 12/12 W & A Graham & Co.
15 Homayun 2732 R S Ports 29/11 T M & Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandvani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Graciana 2252 K'chi 1/12 S S N Co.
B Gamaria 3232 N.F. M M & Co.
C/R Sikh 3288 Calcutta 29/11 T M & Co.
D & E Trafford Hall 3437 Liverpool 6/12 K N and Co.
F Ahmedi 1331 P Gulf 3/12 S Hassum and Co.
H Karachi 124 K Coast 1/12 R E Cotton & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Macedonia due about 30th November, Agent P and O S N Co.
Dongala due about 9th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia connects at Aden with S S Kashmi due about 14th December, Agent P & O S Co.
Mantua due about 21st December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 28th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th Ferbuary, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Matiana (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Domala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Mantola (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Jeypore (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Agent J F Co.
Elysia due about 9th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Clan Monroe due about 7th December, Agent J F & Co.
City of Calcutta, due about 10th December, Agent K L Co.
Vitellia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Adelaid due about 27th November, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 8th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Liebenfels, due about 1st December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Martenfels due about 18th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Hohenfels due about 15th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Goldenfels due about 25th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 21st December, Agent D Sassoon Co
Bovenkerk due about 30th December, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Reederkerk due about 12th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 30th November Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Simla due about 15th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Nippon due about 12th December, Agent L T Co.
Tevere due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 4th December Agent W Italiana.
Castle Porgiano due about 15th December, Agent M Italina.
Aussa due about 26th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Strathlorne due about 1st December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Benares (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Algic due about 26th November, Agent V Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Hakodate Maru due about 28th November Agent N Y K.
Wakasa Maru due about 14th December, Agent N Y K.
Lamo Maru due about 19th December, Agent N Y K.
Andes Maru due about 12th Decembr, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 3rd December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Venezia due about 29th November, Agent L T. Co.
Soudan due about 20th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 2nd December, Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 16th December, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 30th December, Agent B I S N Co.
North Pacific (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
Sierra Nevada (not fixed), Agent T M Co.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 28.

S S Maloja for London:—8 pcts palma rosa oil, Volkart Bros; 135 bales sewri hemp, Shri Krishna and Co; 50 bales sewri hemp, 65 bales Jubbalpore hemp, S Permanand; 35 bundles per lamb skin, 2 bales sample wood, Cox's Shipping Agency.
S S Scindia for Liverpool:—2000 cwts myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co; 241 bales wool raw, B Harbhau and Co; 120 bales Indian raw cotton, Latham Abercrombie.
S S Scindia for Marseilles:—2000 cwts poppy seed, E D Sassoon and Co.
S S Egremont for New York:—100 cwts dill seed, E Virjee and Co; 72 cwts niger seed, T A H Moosa Ltd; 27 cwts carraway seed, A I Dial; 60 cwts gum karaya, Narsi Muljee and Co.
S S Anglo-Colombian for Antwerp:—3000 cwts linseed cakes, Volkart Bros; 28 bales Indian cotton raw, Birla Bros.
S S Anglo-Colombian for Ghent:—275 bales Indian raw cotton, Toyo Maina Kaisha.
S S Reichenfels for Hamburg:—385 bales Indian raw cotton, J A Begbie and Co;
S S Reichenfels for Rotterdam:—200 bales country cotton fly, P H Vasa.
S S Nevasa for Piraeus:—2000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.
S S Pilsna for Galati:—15 bales Indian cotton yarn, W H Brady and Co.
S S Pilsna for Venice:—1500 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 26 bales Indian raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros.
S S Pilsna for Vama:—20 bales Indian cotton yarn, W H Brady and Co.
S S Pilsna for Constantinople:—14 bales woollen carpets, Haji Agha Ebrahimoff.
S S Pilsna for Trieste:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha; 224 bales Indian raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 64 bales Indian raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros; 4 cases Indian bedsteads, Meherjee Bamanji; 30 bales Indian cotton yarn, W H Brady and Co.
S S Venezia for Venice:—1500 cwts castor seed, 220 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.
S S Venezia for Trieste:—165 bales Indian raw cotton. Japan Cotton T Co; 55 bales country cotton fly, 55 bales country cotton fly oily, Khimji Vishram; 55 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros; 504 bales Indian raw cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 115 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd; 775 bales Indian raw cotton. K M Nathoo; 55 bales Indian raw cotton F P, F F Campbell.
S S Venezia for Piraeus:—1000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
S S Venezia for Trieste or Venice:—660 bales Indian raw cotton. Volkart Bros.
S S Sommersetshire for Hull:—1060 cwts rape seed, E D Sassoon and Co.
S S Sommersetshire for Dunkirk:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros; 135 bales Indian raw cotton, T Chachaty; 885 bales Indian raw cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.
S S Trafford Hall for Marseilles:—210 cwts gum Arabic, P Kooverjee and Co.
S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool:—1 bundle Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co; 30 bales Indian raw wool, D Koondanmal; 5 bales hemp, G Mawji.
S S Crostafels for Antwerp:—97 bales Indian raw cotton, Ralli Bros.
S S Crostafels for Ghent:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, Patel Cotton Co Ltd.
S S Altai Maru for Hongkong:—300 bales country cotton G M twist, C Bamanji and Co; 6 tusks African ivory, A B Ghandi.
S S Altai Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales Indian cotton raw, Japan Cotton T Co; 110 bales Indian cotton raw, Gobhai Karanjia Ltd; 3500 bales Indian cotton raw, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 17 bales Indian cotton raw, Alby Brothers; 600 bales Indian cotton raw, Suzuki and Co.
S S Altai Maru for Osaka:—1500 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.
S S Macedonia for Hongkong:—9 cases country rosa oil, A M H Sapoo.
S S Macedonia for Shanghai:—500 bales Indian raw cotton, T M K Kaisha; 1663 bars silver, The Yokohama Specie Bank; 7 cases Indian condiments, 15 cases mango pulp, F D Mehta and Co; 1044 bars silver, The Chartered Bank of I. A. and China.
S S Malacca Maru for Hongkong:—3 cases ivory, I Kooverjee and Co.

IMPORTS

Nov. 28.

S S Aquilia from Genoa, Agents Maritima Italiana:—39 cases caps, 12 cases chocolates, 54 cases vermicelle, 79 cases woollen caps, 374 cases cotton goods, 9 cases cheese, 4 cases sausages, 11 cases confectionary, 15 cases wine, 5 cases gelatine, 6209 pieces marble tiles, 217 slabs 550 pieces marble, 7 cases doffins for looms, 3 cases automobiles, 5 casks colour, 6 cases shoes, 4 cases mouldings, 44 barrels tiles, 125 cases vermouth, 29 cases artificial silk, 11 case phono parts, 23 cases accessories for phono, 5 cases umbrellas, 31 cases preserves, 10 cases fur skin, 20 cases 7 bales silk waste yarn, 33 cases marble works, 65 bottles quicksilver, 65 cases buttons, 83 cases earthenware, 45 cases hemp cord, 163 cases electric fans, 8 cases silk fancies, 10 cases woollen and cotton tissues, 3 cases perfumery, 18 cases twine, 4730 packets 128 cocks flooring tiles, 74 cases card, 11 cases alarms, 25 bales woollen goods, 1500 bags 19815 baskets potatoes, 50 barrels pomiga stones, 868 baskets garlic, 150 bags almonds, 124 cases brass sheets, 55 cases brass tumblers, 24 cases brass wire, 13 cases German silver shells, 7 cases German silver tumblers, 1700 bags sulphur, 11 cases manna.

From Port Said:—10 cases gum mestic, 6 cases cigarette papers, 4 bales cartoon papers, 3 cases printed matter.

From Aden:—40 cases ghee, 13 empty gas cylinders, 49 bundles cow hides, 43 bags gum, 12 packages old zinc, 7 bags old brass, 50 bundles alkalis, 28 bundles cleves, 20 bundles gum flat, 10 bundles goat skin.

S S Karagola from Durban, Agents B I S N Co:—20 cases cheese, 72 boxes gold bullion, 3657 bales cloves, 177 bags simsim, 428 tusks 4 cases 22 pieces ivory, 472 bags bajree, 70 cases ghee, 50 bags gram, 10 bales ebony wood, 64 bales C stems, 1577 bales cotton, 12 bags gum, 48 bales hides, 10 bales sheep skin, 350 bags potatoes.

S S Barmala from Shanghai, Agents B I S N Co:—10 cases silk goods, 44 bales white silk, 5 bales yellow silk, 3 bales raw silk, 16 bales yellow silk raw, 15 bales yellow silk rembd.

From Hongkong:—5 bales yellow silk, 14 cases mathoo silk, 24 baskets ginger.

REUTER'S WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The feeling that a slight improvement in trade has again appeared seems to have strengthened in Capetown and the Peninsula generally. The big wholesale and retail establishments are almost but not quite unanimous in stating that trade has picked up and is quite equal to, or rather better than the same month of last year. One of the most important dissentients from this opinion is the head of the largest strictly cash business in the Peninsula. He says that his town business is down by five per cent and his country business by ten per cent, and explains the falling off in the town as being due to people having less money to spend. "We have as many customers", he said, "as ever, but they do not spend so much money." Paradexically enough, the falling off in orders from the country is attributed to the farming community being better off. A year ago country storekeepers could not collect their debts and so could not renew their stocks. But the good wool, grain, and fruit seasons have given the farmers large amounts of money and they have paid the storekeepers, who in their turn have replenished their stocks and have thus been able to recover business from the big town stores.

The opinion generally is that the financial stringency is retarding the improvement. Some go as far as to say that the posititon will not be relieved until the present policy of the banks in restricting clients' financial facilities, unless their demands are backed by very substantial securities, is modified. The gain in industrial activities, however, continues, but not to the extent, so far of reducing the number of men who have had to accept relief work. No man belonging to the building trade is out of work. The cost of living figures are down slightly and would be more so but for the seasonal increase in butter, cheese, etc.

UNITED STATES.

Conditions in the United States steel market are slowly improving, according to reports from producing centres. More enquiries are being received for locomotives, bridges, rails, and miscellaneous steel and the mills expect that some substantial orders will shortly be placed. New York representative of Japanese firms have bought 11 000 tons of black sheets, 1,300 tons of light rails, and are enquiring for 25,000 tons of sheets and other material. Steel manufacturers in the of the establishment of the eight hour day Pittsburgh district report that as a result the cost of making steel sheets, during the first month of operation on the new short hour basis, increased one to two dollars a ton. The President of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, in announcing that his company will erect a 600 ton blast furnace and two buttweld pipe mills at the Indian a Harbour plant of the Steel and Tube Company of America, a subsidiary, predicted that business will be brisk in the spring. Pig iron has been dull and it is interesting to note that Canadian iron is competing successfully with the American product in the Chicago district. Engineering construction firms state that a number of large projects has recently been held up indefinitely owing to the uncertainty of the domestic business situation. There has recently been a slight decrease in activity in several important mining regions. Owing to the over-production of copper, it is said that producers of that metal may soon find it necessary to curtail operations.

The department of Commerce has reported a gain of approximately 5,500.000 dollars in the value of steel and iron exported during September. Steel and iron exports amounted to 19,371,000 dollars in that month compared with 14,381,877 dollars in September 1922. For the first nine months of this year exports were valued at 171,627,080 dollars as compared with 143 397 169 dollars for the comparrative period of 1922. Imports of steel and iron during September were only 1,785,166 dollars as compared with 3,220,537 dollars for the same month in 1922.

LATIN-AMERICA.

At one time Haiti offered an attractive field for British manufactures, although, in view of the general poverty of the people, anything like widespread trade could not be looked for. Were the inclination of the people consulted, however, British goods would be more generally in evidence than is the case, since, as in other Latin-American States, their superiority is generally recognised. British-made coffee machinery is favourably known, some early installations erected, in one instance, more than fifty years ago being still in use. General trade in the Republic has fallen off considerably. In 1921 (the latest figures available) imports from all countries totalled 11,957,205 dollars, against 27,398,411 dollars in the previous year. The share of the United Kingdom fell from 2,256,614 dollars in 1920 to 818,796 dollars in 1921; while over the same period that of the United States (which claims over 80 per centt. of the Republic's entire foreign trade) fell from 22,773,762 dollars to 9,543,011 dollars. The finances of the country, which have been under American control since the commencement of 1916 (upon the terms of the Plant Amendment), have improved, but still remain unsatisfactory. Dating from the American protectorate, banking, which previously had been largely in the hands of the Germans and the French, became Americanised. The principal imports from the United Kingdom are piecegoods, corrugated iron and building materials, agricultural implements (especially hose, machetes, etc.) and cutler. Two thirds of the British imports (Sheffield formerly supplying practically the whole of the machetes) were consigned to German merchants in Haiti, mainly through commission houses in New York. American manufactures have now displaced, to a great extent, both British piecegoods and agricultural implements. Until a regular British steamship service has been launched and British importing and exporting firms have been established in Haiti, no great improvement in British trade can be looked for. French interests, once predominant, are still to be reckoned with. In order to encourage trade between the two countries, a new steamship service has recently been started by the Transports Maritimes, whose vessels now call at Cape Haitian en route from New Orleans and Mobil (U. S. A.) to Marseilles.

FRANCE.

Weakness on the French iron and steel market is becoming more marked. Quotations are losing points from day to day without, however, provoking any real revival in demand. As is usual during a falling period, competition between producers is becoming severe. The irregularity of the various works in regard to their supplies of coke and their cost prices, which was lost sight of during the period of high prices, has regained all the importance now that customers have to be fought for. Some works find it easy to make concessions, thus keeping their order books in good condition. Others, as one manufacturer expressed it, "have the choice of two kinds of rain" they can either take orders leaving an insufficient margin of profit, or they can refuse to do business and thus be led generally to a state of idleness. Arrivals of coke from the Rhur, although very regular, are somewhat better as regards the total quantity. The conclusions of the agreement with Krupp von Bohlan has been generally welcomed. It is hoped that with the conclusion of the agreement with Stinnes, which had hung fire for so long, deliveries will be improved. Supplies of French and Belgian coke are steady. Certain firms have given orders in Britain.

The possibility of French chemical products interesting the Australian market is contemplated by the National Office for Foreign Trade, which has drawn up for the use of French manufacturers a list of the principal channels for the sale of such products in Melbourne and Sydney, a list of Australian firms importing apparatus and instruments for use in the chemical industry and a list of the best Australian technical papers for publicity purposes. It is pointed out that, while in Australia the manufacture of chemicals from the derivatives of coal tar is in course of development, the industry is not yet capable of turning out large quantities of chemicals; derivatives of benzine might find a market in Australia and also products of the electro-chemical industry, such as chlorine, calcium chloride, liquid chlorine, etc. An opening should also be available, it is declared, for French chemical apparatus which at present is imported into Australia from Great Britain and the United States. It is suggested that a catalogue, drawn up in English, should be issued by French firms anxious to export their goods, such catalogue to be distributed, if possible with samples, among Australian firms.

BELGIUM.

On the Belgian coal market considerable business is still being done with Great Britain, principally owing to the stabilisation of the exchange. No marked resumption in consignments from Germany is reported and there has been some slackening in the production of coke owing to special German coals not being available. The coal merchants continue to make good profits and there is an impression that the present stabilisation will become more definite and that in 1924 the market will be much quieterr.

SPAIN.

Australian coal mine owners are insisting on the necessity of limiting imports of British coal to the 750,000 tons provided for in the treaty of commerce pointing out that the importation of British coal in large quantities will inflict serious injury on the Spanish coal industry. The question is now being considered. The United States are carrying on a vigorous propoganda in Spain in favour of United States coal, especially Virginian descriptions.

HOLLAND.

With reference to the reported early increase in duties on goods imported into Holland, Reuters Trade Service learns that preparatory work had been going on for some time in the State taxation department in connexion with a revision of the import tariff proposed by the Government on the basis of an increase of five to eight per cent, with a special increase in the case of coffee, beer and tea. In view, however, of the present political situation it is considered very impossible that this project will because law within a short space of time; it seems possible even that the idea may be dropped by the new cabinet.

RUSSIA.

The Motor Car Industrial Trading Company, Autopromtorg, according to the Ost-express, has concluded an agreement ith the London Soviet Trade Mission, Arcos, appointing the latter general agents for the Promtorg for the import of motor cars into Russia.

The Ost-express says that the stagnancy which prevailed on the Moscow metal market in September was again felt in October. Considerable offers on the part of the State trusts met with only little demand and the number of sales actually effected was very small. Tin quotations declined 21 per cent. On October 23 (at a rate of exchange of 6300 Soviet roubles 1923 for the tchervonets and of 5760 Soviet roubles 1923 for the pound sterling) the following prices in Soviet roubles per pood were paid:—Iron rails 2560 to 2,950; round bars 4,2000 galvanised iron sheets 5,100; sheet iron 4,200; copper plates 6,800 to 7,000; tin in bars 38,000 to 42,000; cast iron 4,300 to 4,400; wire 7,000 to 7500.

SWEDEN.

The unions of engine and deck officers, stewards and wireless operators have given notice to terminate their agreements with the Swedish Shipowners' Association and they intend to demand increased wages under a new agreement. The shipowners, on the other hand, declare that such an increase is absolutely out of the question. The workmen in the tobacco industry have given notice of the termination of their agreement with the employers. The agreements in the chocolate and small glass ware industries, however have been prolonged. The sawmill employers have now given notice and local contracts affecting about 22,000 hands have been prolonged for the year Only about 20 local agreements of the sawmills affecting 1,000 workmen have been cancelled. New agreements therefore will have to be concluded in the engineering industry at the mach mills, in the fertiliser industry, at the North Swedish iron ore mines, at t tobacco mills, slaughter houses co pottery works, the technical chemical and Svenskt Metallverkes, affecting 60,000 persons. The question of the gation of agreements at the paper the ports remains to be settle the termination of these contr given before December 1. T as the pulp mills and iro for two years.

CHI

Shanghai cable re Waterworks Compe closing by Decem of a complete w

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 28.

The local rain has fallen in south Madras with few falls in Pegu. Pamban reports one and half inches.

Weather is disturbed in gulf of Omar and moderately heavy rain has fallen at Muscat. High temperature prevails in central parts of country.

Forecast:—An increase in Malabar.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, 27th November, 1923

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a m 2 p. m. 4 p m and 10 p. m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr		29.928 inches
Temperature of Air		77.7 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer		71.6 ,,
Dew Point		68.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air		73 % ,,
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		1.3 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air		84.6 ,,
Minimum do do		73.0 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ENE, NW,NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight		miles 124
Fall of Rain		
Total fall during month		
do. do. year		
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m.		

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Nov	h. m	ft in.	Nov	h. m.	ft in.
F	4	7 14	16 5	4	1 8	29 2
	29	14 26	16 8		13 58	17 6
St	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
S.	..	.. ..	.. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..
	Dec.			Dec.		
M	3	6 0	26 3	3	13 0	18 6
		19 11	25 5			
Tu.	27	1 17	26 4	27	7 22	19 6
		13 2	25 11		18 58	18 9
W.	28	1 49	28 0	28	7 58	19 10
		13 37	25 5		19 30	17 3
Th.	29	2 25	27 7	29	8 35	20 0
		14 20	25 1		20 8	18 3

COMMERCIAL.

BULLION MOVEMENT.

REPORT OF MESSRS S. MONTAGU & CO.

Messrs Samuel Montagu & Co., in their weekly report dated 7th November, 1923, say:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 31st ult. was £125,845,345 as compared with £125,843,575, on the previous Wednesday.

The Indian and Continental demand not being on a large scale it is probable that the greater part of the moderate supplies available this week will be sent to the United States of America.

Adjustments of the bases of currency on the Continent, in order to avoid the dislocation which threatens to prevent the exchange of the necessaries of life, are still being the subject of experiment. The Munich correspondent of the 'Times' announced yesterday that he had heard from a trustworthy source that on November 15th it is intended to issue a Bavarian currency on a gold basis, in connection with which copper and nical coins are to be circulated in values of ten pfennige up to one mark, and notes of a face value of one to twenty marks. The new currency to be legal tender for all business transactions. In the Ruhr, France is introducing a new form of money based upon railway rates; the currency to be available for payment of railway dues, and hence may prove an ingenious way of financing the railways. Its ultimate fate as a real unit of value, however, must remain a matter of conjecture.

Apropos of the foregoing remarks, the Royal Mint Report for 1922 referred to a German law dated 26th May, 1922,—authorising the striking of coins in base metal in substitution for the silver 5, 3, 2, and 1 mark pieces withdrawn from circulation—and stated that three-mark pieces were struck during the year in an alloy composed of aluminium with one per cent of copper. The Report commented upon the above as follows: "the attempts of the German Government to provide a practical coinage for circulation and to replace the low denomination notes, however, so far proved abortive owing to the constantly declining value of the mark, which invariably raises the metal value of the coins above their face value before they are even ready for issue."

SILVER.

The market has shown a steady tone, in consequence of bear covering and some enquiry from China, not always at a price high enough to lead to business. Supplies from America have been fairly free, but other suppliers have been rather reluctant in view of the speculative position of affairs consequent upon the "corner" in Bombay. At this season of the year, when preparations for the Chinese New Year (February 5th) loom on the horizon, dealers are slow to sell for forward delivery lest the stock in Bombay should be held tightly and be not available for possible China requirements. The situation however by no means begets confidence. The following details [illegible] yesterday from the Bombay correspondent of the 'Times' are of interest in connection with the above remarks:—"The sensational events which have disturbed the silver market for several weeks past came to a climax yesterday, when a difficult and dangerous position was safely passed. A 'corner' in the position for October 30 had drawn a large accumulation of silver to Bombay, the bull clique having taken delivery of about 16,000 bars, valued at about three and a half crores of rupees (£2,300,000) up to midday yesterday. The bull section, though financially strong, had not sufficient time to take delivery, and a compromise was effected at a late hour last night, under which the bulls promised to take delivery of all the bars tendered of which particulars had been given, the outstanding contracts to be adjusted at a rate of 81½ rupees. This was the rate at the last auction, which took place yesterday. The arrangement is regarded as satisfactory by both bulls and bears."

We are advised from New York that the undeliyered silver against U. S. Government purchases under the Pittman Act for the period ending October 23rd, 1923, amounted to approximately 5,400,000 ounces.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(in lacs of rupees)

Notes in circulation, Oct. 15, 17927. Oct. 22, 17948. Oct. 31, 18082.

Silver coin and bullion in India, Oct. 15, 9747. Oct. 22, 9763. Oct. 31, 9902.

Silver coin and bullion out of India—nil.

Gold coin and bullion in India, Oct. 15, 2432. Oct. 22, 2432. Oct. 31, 2432.

Gold coin and bullion out of India—nil.

Securities (Indian Government). Oct. 15, 5748. Oct. 22, 5748. Oct. 31, 5748.

Securities (British Government,) nil.

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 31st ult.

The stock in Shanghai on the 3rd inst. consisted of about 26,100,000 ounces in sycee, and 35,000,000 dollars (no advice received regarding number of bars), as compared with about 27,000,000 ounces in sycee, 33,000,000 dollars, and 1,770 silver bars on the 27th ultimo.

Quotations:—

BAR SILVER P. OZ. STD.

November, 1st. 31, 15/16d. cash.
November, 2nd. 31, [illegible]
November, 3rd. [illegible]
November, 5th. [illegible]
November, 6th. 32, 1/16d. cash.
November, 7th. 32, d. cash.
Average, 31, 993d. cash.

BAR GOLD P. OZ. FINE.

November, 1st. 31, 7/16d. 2 mos. 92s./-d.
November, 2nd. 31, 3/8d. 2 mos. 92s./5d.
November, 3rd. 31, 9/16d. 2 mos.
November, 5th. 31, 3/4d. 2 mos. 92s./6d.
November, 6th. 31, 3/4d. 2 mos. 92s./5d.
November, 7th. 31, 11/16d. 2 mos. 92s./7d.
Average, 31, 593d. 2 mos. 92s./4. 6d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 1/8d. and 1/4d. above those fixed a week ago.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

Jutes on accounts of strong Hessian market Howrah and Clive opened with considerable strength and good deal of business was put through at advancing rates. Later on however with profit takers realising the market fell away sharply and closed for speculative stocks about one rupee under opening quotations. Cottons did not register any material changes but the tone was steady. Coals came in for few deals w enquiry rather limited. Teas have continued steady with little business transacted. In miscellanous section nothing of any outstanding importance to record. Government securities hardly manifest any alterations in values. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 62/8.

Cotton:—Agra United 3/4. Bengal Nagpore 28/14. Dunbar 219. Kesoram 6/4.

Jutes:—Albion 115/8, Alliance 458, Auckland 145, Barnagere 125, Belvedere 476, Budge Budge 416/8, Cheviot 254/8, Clive 28/2, Craig 5/10, Delhousie 295, Delta 457/8, Empire 40, Howrah 37/4, Hukumchand ord 7/2, Kanknarrah 390, Kamarhatty 480, Kelvin [illegible] Kinnison 837/8, Lawrence 419, National [illegible] Northbrook 40/8, Nuddea 42, Orient [illegible] Presidency 6/2 Reliance 43/8, Union [illegible]

[illegible] Bengal 670, Deoli 28, Ghusick and [illegible] Marine 11/12, Neetooria 13, New [illegible] 33/14, Seebpore 33/8, South [illegible] Burma Finance 2/10, Indo [illegible] Titaghur Paper 2/12, India [illegible] ord 106 [illegible] 27/12, East India 1

[illegible] telegraphic transfer [illegible] demand 17.3-36th

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T, 1/5 1/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5 1/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, 1/5 1/16.
Bank's selling D D, 1/5 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/5 11/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/5 1/8.
Bank's buying D D, 1/5 5/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 550.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 600.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 590.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T, Rs. 155.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 149.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 166.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 236.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 166.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 324.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.37-4.
London—Paris Frcs 81/10.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.00.
London—Brussels Frcs 94/30.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
London—Berlin Marks ——

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Nov. 27.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 1/16 Steady
Bar Gold £ 4-14-1 Quiet
Bar Silver pSot 32 13/16 Steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Nov. 28. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-5 1/32
Bank Demand	1-5 1/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-5 11/32
Fcs. Demand	555
American Dollars	324
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	236
Japan	155
Singapore	166

Market—Steady

	London, Nov. 27.
Rupee	54 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	32 13/16
" 3 months hence	32 1/2
Chinese Taels of	—China banks sold but bought at fall.
4 per cent Since 5th July, 1923:	
Interest day to day loan	2 3/4
Interest 7 day Market loan	2 1/4

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 27.

Stockholm	16.70
Christiana	29.33
Amsterdam	11.48
Switzerland	24.99
Belgium on 26/11	92.75
Athens unreceived	

New York, Nov. 27.

Demand Bills	43712

London, Nov. 27.

Exchange on London in Paris	81.20
" " " " Germany	
" " " " Italy	101·05

DISCOUNTS.

London. Nov 27

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/s	3 3/8
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s	3 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rates 8 per cent	25

London. Nov 26.

TIN BLOCK	232 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Nov. 27.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 89 1/8+1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 92 1/4+1/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 9/16 unchgd
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 57 3/4 "
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42 1/2 "
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	67 7/8—1/8
Govt. Securities 3%	58 —1/8

London, Nov. 27.

Conversion Loan	£ 77 3/4
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	" 103
4 per cent. Indian "	" 117 1/16

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 15/12.
Sovereigns forward, Rs 15/12/6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/0/9.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 78/15.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 78/15.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 79/3.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Bar gold ready, s. 24-1.
Silver ready, d. 22/13.
Silver forward, d. 32/8.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, India bought, China bought and sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Ready:—25—0—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	24—14—	0—13—6	..	25—0—0
Magsar	24—15—	25— 1—6	..	25—1—6

Teji Mandi,
Kartak
Magsar 0—6—3
Tone—Markt Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Ready:—78—15—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	78—8—0	78—15—0	..	78—15—0
Magsar	78—14—0	79— 3—0	..	79— 3—0

Teji Mandi
Kartak ..
Magsar 1—10—0
Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

3½ per cent Government Paper, Rs. 62/3.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, Rs. 83/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, Rs. 100.
5 per cent War Loan, Rs. 90/19.
5 per cent Tax Free Loan, Rs. 95/11.
5 per cent Loan due 1933, 96/9.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102/10.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928, Rs. 103/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927, Rs. 101/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930, Rs. 105/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932, Rs. 103/12.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 106/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 75/4.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 101.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 75.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 101.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 75.

SHARES.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Market closed steady. The following are the closing rates:—

Chartered Bank	£ 19	1/8
Hongkong	" 124	
National	" 43	1/4
Eastern	" 5	1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	" 12	

BANKS.

Imperial 1395, India 73, Central Bank 25/12 and Eastern Bank 73.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 420, Bl. Cotton 645, By. Dyeing 977/8, Bradbury 550, Century 466/4, Cent. India 550, Colaba Land 168/12, Coorla 157/8 xd., Crescent 243/12, Dawn 695, Edw. Sassoon 245, Fazulbhoy 905, F. Petit 1250, Globe 80, Gokak 127/8, Ind. Bleaching 195, Ind. Malwa 557/8, Jamshed Mfg 175, Kastoorchand 235, Khatao 292/8, Kohinoor 1630, Luxmi Cotton 5025, Madhavrao Scd 72/8, Madhowji 287/8, Mathuradas 380, M. Petit 3200, Morarji 4100 x.d., New Great 672/8, New City 305, Pabani 400, Pearls 646/4, Phoenix 530, Shapurji 232/8, Simplex 368/12, Standard 1500, Swan 790, Swadeshi 548/12, Tata Mill 415 and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

B. Burma 325, B. Burma N. I, Alcock 292/8, Pet 4/6 B. Tramway 91/4, 76/4n, Bt. Burma Steam 82/8, Katni Ord. Bundi Cement 10, B. India 16, Shivraj-87/8, Katni Defd 245n New Tata Iron pur 35/8, Tata Iron Ord. 30/4, Scindia Defd 103/12, Tata Hydro 737/8 and Steam 6/6.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, 28th November, 1923

Name.	Opening rates.	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa	555	..	550	555
Colaba	..	..	..	168/12
Crescent	240	..	..	245
Kohinoor	..	..	..	1630
Nagpore Cotty	545	..	541/4	548/12
New Great	647/8	..	..	672/8
Petit	643/12	..	642/8	646/
Phoenix	..	..	..	530
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	645
Bombay Dyeing	965	980	..	977/8
Sir Shapurji	..	..	..	230
Simplex	366/4	..	362 8	368/12
Swan	..	..	..	740
Swadeshi	546/4	..	542/8	548/12
Century	462/8	..	461/4	467/8
Alcock	..	..	..	292/8
Indian Cement Ord.	..	..	..	67/8
Katni Cement Def.	..	..	..	87
Katni Cement Pref.	..	..	..	260
Tata Steel Defd	103/12	..	..	102/12
Tata Steel Ord.	..	..	..	10
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	10
Bombay Baroda Old.	..	..	..	325
Bombay Baroda New	..	..	..	76/4
Bombay Burma S. S.	..	..	..	82/8
Bombay Electric Tramway	93/12	..	..	92/8
Central India Mining	..	..	..	25
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	35/8

COLOURS.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 2 per cent Cow., Rs. 150 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger, Rs. 140/145 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent I. P., Rs. 125 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent A. B. B., Rs 135 per cwt.
Congo Red, Rs. 1/8/0 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine, Rs. 2/8/0 per lb.
Delta Purpurine, Rs. 3/8/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 6/7 per lb.
Fast Red, Rs. 5 per lb.
Sulpher Black, Rs. 0/12/0 per lb.
The tonez is steady and fair business passing.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

November, 28.

A further rise of 47 to 50 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on trade and commission Houses buying. Liverpool has been reported 28 to 35 points higher. The rise was due to trade and foreign buying. The undertone of the American markets is very steady and it appears as if the prices may still advance.

Messrs. Breul and Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 27th instant (3-40 p.m.) as under:—

"Proposal to continue short time in American section in Lancashire defeated, caused further advance."

The Marwari Bazar opened to-day for trading in liquidation of old contracts for F. G. Broach April/May at Rs. 701 and advanced to Rs. 714/15, and closed at the following rates at 6 p.m.:—

F. G. Broach April/May Rs. 695.
F. G. Bengal December/January Rs. 574.
Fine Oomra December/January Rs. 660.
Fine Oomra March Rs. 650.

The position of our market becomes daily more complicated and dangerous. Although the Marwari Bazar itself is closed, a certain amount of settlement business is going on privately and Broach was in the morning quoted nominally at Rs. 700/710. So long as the present restrictions remain in force, and America continues to advance, there does not appear to be much chance of a decline in prices here as the Bears in their efforts to cover their commitments force prices to a higher level without inducing the Bull operators to liquidate their holdings. The market at the moment is totally disorganised and the Bazar operators have no confidence amongst themselves.

A meeting of the Marwari Brokers was held late in the evening wherein they discussed about fixing rates, but did not come to a fixed settlement; and the meeting was postponed for the following day.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Description, Super-fine	Fine	F. Good	Good.
M. G. Bengal and Sind			
Punjab	610	595	580	565

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Novr. 22.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	688
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan. ..	570
Fine Oomra ..	Dec./Jan. ..	653
Fine Oomra ..	March ..	643

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

REPORT OF MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS.

The report of Messrs. Patel Bros. dated November 28th says:

New York Market 27th November 1923.

Previous close	Delivery	Price at 11 a.m.		Closing Prices	Since previous close.
35.30	Dec.			36.06	+46
35.01	Jan.	35.30	+29	35.50	+49
35.21	Mar.	35.40	+28	35.70	+49
35.43	May			35.90	+74
34 65	July			35.15	+50
8.65	Oct.	28.93	+23	23.95	+40

Telegraphic market advices: January [illegible] 35.53, lowest 35.27, range 26 points. Buying of trade, Commission houses. Buying easily absorbing long liquidation.

Liverpool market 27th November 1923.

Previous close.	Deli-very	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.		Prices.	Closing	Since previous close.
20.43	Jan.	20.50	+07	20.63	+20	21.78 +35
20.53	Mar.	20.39	+08	20.51	+18	20.66 +33
20.13	May					20.43 +20
19.69	July					19.97 +28
16.73	Oct.					16.73 ..
23.91	Jan.	Egyptian		19.24		24.66 +75
21.56	Nov.	"		19.94		22.32 +76

Telegraphic market advices: Market firm, Only offering scale up long liquidation, easily absorbed by trade buying and foreign buying. January highest 20.84, lowest 20.49, range 35 points.

Another of our Liverpool friends cable us as under:

"Undertone remarkably steady. Every indication of further advance."

Liverpool, Nov. 27.

	Bales.
today's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Imports	

EGYPTIAN Future prices:—

Mid. Americans Spot Imported		equat	20.91
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels			25.05
New York 11 a. m.	Jan.	..	35.30–3
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar.	..	35.49—5
	May	..	35.70—3
New Orleans 10 a. m.	Oct.	..	35.29
	Jan.	..	35.42

Liverpool, Nov. 23.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C Liverpool	Jan.	20.78+35
	Mar.	20.66+33
	May.	20.43+23
	July	19.97+28

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 27

Months.	To-day's Price.
Dec.	20.54
Jan.	20.54
Feb.	—
Mar.	20.41
April	—
May	21.24
June	—
July	19.75
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	16.79
Nov.	—
Egyptians Jan.	24.30
Mar.	24.50
May.	24.40

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.

Months	To-day's Price.
Nov.	24.55+75
Dec.	24.56+75
Jan.	24.66+75
Feb.	24.76+76
Mar.	24.84+76
April	24.88+75
May	24.88+75
June	24.86+78
July	24.81+81
Aug.	24.74+76
Sept.	24.74+76
Oct.	23.80+76
Nov.	22.32+76

Manchester Merchants dyers dispute settled.
Tone.—of cloth market—unsettled featureless.

LIVERPOOL COTTON EXCHANGE, LONDON, Nov. 27.

Washington Bureau Final Cotton Crop Report will be issued on December 12th. In consequence there will be a Special Evening Session of the Liverpool Cotton exchange from 6-45 to 7-45 on that day.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov, 27.

M. G. Bengal Good,	13.75
" " Fully Good	14.05
" " Fine	14.45
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.60
" " " Fully Good	15.10
" " " Fine	15.50
M. G. Broach, Good	17.20
" " Fully Good	17.60
" " Fine	18.00
M. G. Scinde, Good	13.55
" " Fully Good	13.95
" " Fine	14 25

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.

Months.	Today's Prices.
November	20.02—45
December	20.82 +75
January	20.78 +35
February	20.71 +34
March	20.61 +33
April	20.50 +32
May	20.43 +20
June	20.25 +30
July	19.97 +28
August	18 93+21
September	17 53+ 2
October	16.73 unchgd.
November	16 38 "

Tone:—Very Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Nov. 27.

To-day's prices.

Futures at New York,	Jan.	35.50+52
	Mar.	35.70 +9
	May	35.9 +47
	July	35.15 +10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 26.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	33,000
" Exports to Great Britain	12,000
" " Continent	10,000
Futures at New York Jan.	34.93 +25
" Mar.	35.21 +24
" May.	35.43 +23
" " July	34.65 +15
Spot Cotton at New York	35.15 +35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	34.75 +25
Futures, " Jan.	34.94 +24
" " " Mar.	35.10 +34
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11 1/8
Silver Foreign mined	64 1/2

New York, Nov. 27.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	42,000
" Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" " Continent	19,000
Futures at New York	
" " " Jan.	35.50 +52
" " " Mar.	35.70 +49
" " " May.	35.90 +47
" " " July.	35.15 +50
Spot Cotton at New York	35.55 +40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	35.73 +38
Futures, " Jan.	35.46 +52
" " " Mar.	35.57 +47
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11 1/8
Silver foreign mined	64

LINSEED.

London, Nov 27.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags
N/D nominal Steady nothing doing £ 22 1/2

Tone—

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net
" —
" Dec, Selleres 40 7/8
" Jan../Apl. Sellers 38

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 27.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
Nov.-Dec. Nominal	31/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
July Sellers	24/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay	
July Sellers	24/7
Fine White Java C. & F, Karachi	
July Sellers	24,7

Tone—Dull

Some shippers estimate the 1924 Java Suger crop as .. .. 1,820,000 Tons.

CUBAN SUGAR.

26/ Feb/Mar. Nominal.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Owing to scarcity the price of the Clyde Crushed Sugar is advancing daily.

The rise to-day is one shilling per cwt., making an advance between five and six per ton during the last few weeks.

Prices are not excepted to drip until the cuban February Crop arrives.

WHEAT.

London, Nov. 27.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2lbs.	
" Sellers	43/
BASSETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs	
N/D Sellers	41/6
AUSTRALIAN	
N/D Buyers Quiet	45/3
KARACHI BARLEY	
N/D Sellers	30/
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C. I. F. N/D Value Quiet	43.9
Wheat Red Karachi N/D "	43/9
Wheat Choice White Bombay—Firmer.	
Wheat afloat to U.K. Qrs.	1,595,000

Tone—Dull.

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 27.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore real Bold per ton	
N/D Paid Buyers favor	£ 18 3/8
LINSEED Argentine Dec. Paid	£ 19 1/4
J/F Paid	" 16 7/8
TONE OF RAPESEED:—Easier	
COTTON SEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton.) N. D. Sellers: Nominal	10 3/4
TORIA RAPESEED N/D Sellers	£ 18 3/4

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov, 28.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

	Bazar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44 0 0	6 12 0
Wheat White Cawnpore 70-30	43 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, Karachi Bengla	45 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 12 0	10 4 0
Rapseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 10 0	13 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 2 0	13 15 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	82 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	78 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	75 0 0	13 0 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	15 10 0
Groundnuts	72 0 0	
Mowrasseed	9 4 0	9 6 0
Barley	31 0 0	
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	40 0 0	5 10 0
Forward.	Rs a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 8 9	
Linseed, April/May	12 11 9	
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan.	15 12 0	

METALS.

London, Nov 27

English best Selected Copper	£ 66 1/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	" 62 1/2
Copper Fraziers	" 82 1/2
Yellow Metal	" 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	" 30
Corrigated Sheets	" 19
Lead Pig English	" 32 1 4

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	67 0 0
Brass	1/	65 8 0
Brass	1 1/4	65 8 0
Brass	1 1/2	65 8 0
Brass	1 3/4	65 8 0
Brass	2/	65 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	62 8 0
Copper	1	62 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	62 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 8 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Kalai		60 0 0
Lead, Country		20 0 0
Gorman Brass M 3/4 to 1		63 0 0
Gorman Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		63 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		62 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

FREIGHT.

London, Nov. 27.

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay — 13/

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure. Dec.-Jan.	12 3/4
Plantation First Latex crepe Dec.	14 5/8

Tone—Dull.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay Nov. 28.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Nov. 23, 1923,

Cotton	478 Bales
Wheat	8593 Qrts.
Linseed	4890 "
Rape, etc	481 "
Gingellyseed	4851 "
Poppyseed	13 "
Groundnuts	4471 "
Castorseed	339 "
Rice	2599 "
Myrabollams	1237 "
Cottonseed	24670 "
Mowrasseed	Nil "
Gram	5990 "
Jawar	1577 "
Masur	459
Barley	200 "
Bajri	4766 "
Coal	486 Tons

E. D. SASSOON MILLS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the written statement of the Chairman, of the native share and stock Brokers' Association it was mentioned that some old mills owned by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company were sold to a Syndicate for 6 crores and that the book value was computed to Rs. 2½ crores only. The shares were sold by the Syndicate to some unsophisticated and ignorant investirs. Capt. Sassoon who is a member of the Enquiry Committee in order to defend the action of the E. D. Sassoon and Co. mentioned that he himself had one thousand shares; was he therefore ignorant and unsophisticated? Now the face value of the thousand shares even had they been fully paid up would be ten thousand only which is nothing but as pice bits to a man like Capt. Sassoon.

It would be interesting to the public to know that these shares were not offered to the public but were sold in large numbers by friends and relatives of the Directors of the Company at rupees five to ten perium even before the application forms were issued.

At the statutory meeting I asked the Chairman how these shares came to be sold before application forms were issued by the Company. The Chairman replied that somebody must have sold the shares ahead. Had that been a fact the saler would have had to give transfer forms to the purchasers but they were given application forms only and the Directors alloted to these purchasers the shares applied for fully.—Yours, etc.,

W. V. DHURANDHAR.

43, Kandewady, Bombay.

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A WELCOME
to the Lovers of Books
Mrs. Radha Bai Atmaram Sagoon, has opened a Branch at Sandhurst Road Tram Terminus, next to Marwadi Vidyalaya, where Books are sold between 8 a. m. to 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. to 8 p.m. at Considerably Reduced Prices.
Books are varied from time to time to suit different taste.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Engineering Congress, Annual Genl. Meeting, Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, 11 a.m.

Sale of work in aid of University Settlement at Beaulieu, Mount Pleasant Road, 5 p.m. Concert 6 p.m.

Social Workers' Conference, Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6-0 p.m.

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Meeting at 6 p.m. at Krishna Building.

FRIDAY, November 30.

The Bombay Engineering Congress, Royal Science Institute, Mayo Road, 11 a.m.

Fancy Fair on the school grounds of the Alexandra Girls' English School.

Dr. Sapru's address at the Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, December 1.

Public meeting under the auspices of the Fiscal Reform League, India, 6 p.m. (S. T.) Morarji Gokuldas Hall.

Bombay Engineering Congress, visit to Worli Chawls, 8-30 a.m.

University Senate Meeting, Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall, 4 p.m.

Unveiling of the bust of the late Mr. Jalbhai Dorabji Bharda, late Principal of the New High School, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla, Waudby Road, 5-15 p.m.

Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir give a farewell reception in honour of Their Excellencies, 9-30 p.m.

Fancy Fair on the school grounds of the Alexandra Girls' English School.

Public meeting re Protest against reported programme of Associated Chambers at forthcoming Conference, Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel, 6 p.m.

SUNDAY, December 2.

The Feast of St. Francis Xavier, its Patron Saint at the Gloria Church, Byculla, followed by a meeting of Catholics, at the School Hall.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 29 (Thur) Sunrise 6h. 54m., Sunset 6h 0m.
Nov 30 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 54m., Sunset 6h. 0m.
Dec 1 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 55m., Sunset 6h 0m.
Dec. 2 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 55m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Dec. 3 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 56m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Dec. 4 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 57m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Dec. 5 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 57m. Sunset 6h. 0m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12	0	*16	0
Gujarat Mail	11	0	**20	20
Delhi Express	6	30	20	55
Kathiawar Express	7	45	21	35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20	25†	7	5

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13	0	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	0	15	45
Madras Mail	6	30	22	45
Poona Mail	11	35	15	0
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12	15	14	15
Poona Express	19	55	7	45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	9	0	21	30
Madras Fast Pass ..ress	21	35	9	0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The B. I. s. s. "Modasa" which left Bombay on the 16th instant arrived Suez on the afternoon of the 27th idem.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury who have been summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this afternoon (Thursday) at 3-30 o'clock (S. T.).

Gentlemen of the Common Jury who have been summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are not required to attend at the High Court to-day (Thursday), but are requested to watch the daily papers for a further notice as to when they will be next required.

WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

Mr. N. B. Utgikar of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, will deliver lecture III of the course of Wilson lectures on "The Mahabharata: its origin, development and language" in the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens, to-day (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "A bird's-eye-view of the contents of the Mahabharata." The lecture is open to the public.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

Under the auspices of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, there will be a lecture to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Prarthana Hall of the Vidyalaya, when Pandit Vishnu Digamber will speak on "Notation System" of Indian music. There will be also Hari Kirtan at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the Shree Ram Bhavan by Panditji.

INDO-IRANIAN RELIGION.

The fifth of the series of Government Fellowship lectures on "Indo-Iranian Religion" will be delivered by Mr. Shapurji Kavasji Hodivala at the premises of the Institute, 172, Sukhadvala Building, Hornby Road, Ravelin Street, Fort Bombay, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. P. V. Kane will preside. The lecture is open to the public. Subject: "Cosmogony and Eschatology."

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE COMMITTEE.

The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee will take the oral evidence of the following witnesses to-day (Thursday) at the R. I. M. Dockyard:—

(1) Mr. N. Birrell, representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce—11 a.m.

(2) Mr. F. L. Barnett, representative of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company—2-45 p.m.

(3) Mr. A. J. Turner, Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Byculla, Bombay—3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the city of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

A special meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the city of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road.

A meeting of the Board of Education will be held to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office.

ADDRESS BY SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, the Parsi Central Association, Indian Citizenship Association and the Bombay Progressive Association, a public address will be delivered by Dr. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, on "The Indian Colonial Question." Sir D. M. Petit will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

ADDRESS TO ALI BROTHERS.

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the compound of the Vile Parle Rashtriya Shala, when a joint address will be presented to the Ali Brothers. Bi Amma, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, Messrs. Santanam (Punjab), Vithalbhai Patel, S. R. Bomanji and others will speak on the occasion.

WILSON COLLEGE ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The annual Athletic Sports of the above College will be held on Saturday (the 1st proximo) on the College Gymkhana ground at 2 p.m. (S. T.). All past Wilsonians are cordially invited.

P. P. MEDICAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Medical Relief Association will be held on Sunday (the 2nd proximo) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Prabhu Seminary Hall at Thakurdwar to consider the question of the disposal of the fund and articles belonging to the Association. All subscribers and helpers are requested to be present.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on 5th December at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

"GREAT NATION AND HIGH CASTES."

Under the auspices of the Vadnagara Nagar Mandal, a public lecture will be delivered in Gujarati by Rao Kantilal C. Pandya on "Great Nation and High Castes" at the Mani Nagar Nivas, Panalal Terraces, Grant Road, on Sunday (the 2nd proximo) at 4 p.m. (S. T.), when Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas will preside.

LABOUR NOMINATIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

The Hony. Secretary of the Central Labour Board writes:—

"There is wrong information printed under the above heading in your issue of Monday (the 26th instant), for it conveys to the mind of the reader the knowledge that the nominations were suggested by the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference, whereas the fact is that the three names suggested were those put before the Government by the Central Labour Board which has affiliated to it the largest and representative Labour organizations in Bombay."

COUNCIL BILLS.

The following Press Communique is issued by the Dy. Controller of the Currency:—

The result of the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday, November 27th, was as follows:—

	Lakhs.
Total amount of tenders	348.50
Tenders accepted as follows:—	
(a) Bills	Nil.
(b) Deferreds at 1s. 5-1/16d. (allotted in full)	10
Dd. at 1s. 5-1/32d.	115
(c) Immediates	Nil.

Rupees one crore and fifty lakhs will be offered for sale next week.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Volunteer Conference writes:—

As announced before, the Bombay Provincial Conference will be held on Sunday (the 2nd proximo) at 2 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Provincial Congress Committee (Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort). Only pledged volunteers will be admitted as delegates. Others will be admitted as visitors on payment of 8 annas each.

The object of the Provincial Conference is (1) to elect eleven delegates for the All-India Volunteer Conference to be held at Cocanada on the 26th December, and (2) to make suggestions to the All-India Volunteer Conference regarding the establishment of a permanent Nation Volunteer organisation.

Opinion is almost unanimous on the question that without a strong organisation of trained and disciplined volunteers, the cause of our country's liberation is not likely to make much headway. The Provincial Conference that is going to be held on the 2nd proximo; and the All-India Conference that is to succeed it are intended to pave the way for such an organisation and upon their success will depend the future of the volunteer movement. It is necessary for the success of the Conference that volunteers should muster strong on the occasion and take active part in its deliberations. The success of the Bombay Conference will obviously be the measure of the enthusiasm of Bombay for the volunteer movement. We appeal to the young men of Bombay to rise to the occasion and help in strengthening the Congress by the addition of the rigorous arm of a National Volunteer Corps.

MOHAMEDANS AND COW SLAUGHTER.

At a public meeting of the Mohamedans held under the auspices in the Temkar Mohalla Jamat on the 27th instant in Temkar Mohalla, Bombay, and presided over by Mr. Sayed Ahmed Umar, the following resolution was passed:—

(1) That this public meeting of the Mohamedans of Nagpada convened under the auspices of the Temkar Street Jamat desires to submit to the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay their strong protest and resentment against the motion which is proposed to be brought forward before the Corporation by Mr. V. A. Desai to the effect that the slaughter of cows and she-buffaloes under eight years old be prohibited in the city of Bombay for the following among other grounds:—

(a) It is an attempt to interfere in the religious tenets of Islam and other religions of this country as much as it tries to compel the Mohamedans and others by force of law to regard as illegal what is regarded by them as lawful under religion. (b) It is a defusion to allege that the proposed measure will increase the output of milk and agricultural cattle as almost all the cattle that are slaughtered at present at the Bandra Slaughter House and in the city of Bombay are past their utility as milk-supply or agricultural cattle. (c) The proposed measure is unjustifiable on economic grounds on which an attempt is being made to support the same as the principle of economics require in the interests of the country that useless animals should be destroyed as soon as possible. (d) The hollowness of the proposed measure is fully exposed by the learned discussions of the subject in the Calcutta Municipal Committee and the Corporation, from which it is clear that the measure is absolutely unjustifiable on economic grounds. The proper step to be taken in the matter should to remove the economic causes which rendered it desirable to the slaughter dry cows which cannot conceive and be useful afterwards supplying milk; this can be done by establishing pastures and cattle-farms within easy reach of the city where such animals can be cheaply maintained till they are again in a position to give milk. (e) The proposed measure cannot be carried out under the provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act. If the Corporation is so ill-advised resolves upon carrying out the measure, step will be taken in the Court to declare the resolution invalid.

(2) The President is hereby authorised to forward a copy of the above resolution to the President of the Municipal Corporation and also to the Press.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 47th week of 1923 which ended on 24th November, 1923, the total mortality 658 was 23 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 28.04. These figures compare favourably with those for the 47th week of 1922 when the mortality was 664 and death-rate 28.76, and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1918-1922) when the average mortality was 778 and death-rate 38.06.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was nil and that from diseases of the respiratory system 226 as against 2 and 200 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of influenzal pneumonia was received during the week. Out of the total deaths, 165 were among infants under one year of age; 17 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera and plague were absent during the week. Small-pox caused 1 attack and 1 death. The number of live-births registered during the week was 491 and compares favourably with that for the 47th week of 1922 when the figure was 452, and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1918-1922), viz. 444.

WEST-END CINEMA'S COMING ATTRACTION.

Bombay has seen several films of late, but one which promises to dwarf all other achievements of its kind is "Theodora" which is coming to the West-End Cinema on Saturday next. The picturization of Victor Sardou's immortal love romance, it tells the thrilling amazing story of the flaming reckless love of Theodora, circus-dancer and flower girl, who used her gorgeous beauty to dominate the heir to the throne of ancient Byzantium. Wedded to him, and crowned Empress, she intensifies the ensuing magnificence which made the name of Byzantium a by-word for corruption and indulgence during the Empire's colourful era of decline.

Of the world's romances which have been adapted to the screen, "Theodora" easily surpasses all not only on account of the immensity of its conception, but the stupendous settings and wealth of detail. Never before has a film been accorded such lavish praise. It has been acclaimed by the critics as the world's wonder-film, and has created a startling sensation wherever exhibited in Europe and America. It is certain to attract just as much attention in this city. The photography is unusually fine, the continuity is excellent and the series of frenzied climaxes leaves nothing to be desired in the way of thrills.

"Theodora" is rather long and the West End management are desirous of exhibiting the film in its entirety so they have wisely decided to spread it over two weeks. The first part will therefore be screened next week, and the concluding part the week after.

THE PASSING SHOW IN THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17

As the effect of the inconclusive and disconcerting government reports made early in the month has worn off the cotton market has somewhat recovered its poise and the inherent strength of the position has been reflected by a slight advance.

The better tone has been chiefly due to buying for spinners' account and the improvement would probably have been greater if the shut-down of the Amoskeag Company and the gloomy outgivings of other New England manufacturers had not been so widely advertised.

But the predicament of the textile industry at the North may not be as serious as it seems. In Maine a popular referendum was held as we went to press to decide whether a law that will make it illegal to work women and children for more than 48 hours a week shall be passed. Massachusetts already has such a law and the manufacturers fear that if a similar measure is passed in Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island will soon follow suit.

It is therefore quite possible that the New England manufacturers are proclaiming their tribulations and shutting down their mills the hope of preventing the legislation that the labour unions are urging and the advance in wages that they threaten to demand.

There is, in fact, good reason to doubt whether the New England mills are as greatly handicapped by their location as they seem anxious to have the would believe and the assumption that the manufacture of cotton goods at the North will be permanently unprofitable seems a little premature. In some respects the Southern mills are better off, but in others the mills of New England have the advantage and it is hard to believe that their managers have lost their skill and resourcefulness.

The same statement applies to Lancashire, from whence such discouraging reports are now being received. The predicament of the cotton manufacturing industry in Great Britain was fair graver during the American Civil War than it is to-day, but it survived the disabilities of that period and has grown amazingly since. It is therefore safer to assume that history will repeat itself than that the factories of New England and old England are all to be junked in the near future. The rise and fall of the Roman Empire covered a period of a thousand years. The great industrial empires that Anglo-Saxon genius has created in this country and Europe are hardly more than a hundred years old and more than a century will be required for their destruction.

This hopeful and presently unpopular view sustained by the export movement which continues to show an increase of about 33 per cent on last year's figures as well as by the eagerness with which European and American buyers are competing for the cotton that is offered in the South. There is no accumulation of stocks anywhere and the New York stock in particular is down to almost nothing. There are some who claim that the crop is still making and that will exceed the government estimate, while others insist that it will be much less. Fortunately there will be no more government estimates until December, and the difference of opinion is likely to persist till then as the ginning reports can be interpreted "according to taste."

Therefore sensational fluctuations are not to be expected and for the immediate future prices seem likely to swing between a possible top of 30 cents and a possible but improbable bottom of 25 or 26 cents, at which if reached an enormous demand is indicated.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday (28th November) afternoon, Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

As two Committees—the Standing Committee and the Schools Committee—were sitting at the same time at the two ends of the hall the proceedings became noisy and frequently inaudible to the Press. Besides there is much room for improvement in the sitting arrangements for Press reporters.

Consideration was given to the report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Standing Committee Resolution No. 4881, dated the 6th September, 1923, to report regarding the enhanced estimate of the cost of the work of filling in the southern portion of the Storm Water Reservoir.

The report of the Sub-Committee was signed by Messrs. R. M. Chinoy, Meyer Nissim, C. W. E. Arbuthnot, A. K. Pai, M. A. Dabholkar and Jamnadas Mehta who also appended a minute thereto.

The report stated: "The Sub-Committee would like to point out that the rate originally estimated in 1918 for the cost of filling was Rs. 3 per brass. In 1919 the estimated rate was taken at Rs. 5. No explanation appears on the records to show how the above-mentioned rates had been worked out, and in the absence of any tenders having been called for, the Sub-Committee are unable to determine whether the rates can be said to be reasonable or not. The Sub-Committee also notice that no provision was made in the estimates for contingencies and supervision charges. The Sub-Committee have also not been able to ascertain how the present estimated rate of Rs. 8-12-0 per brass has been arrived at, except that it approximates the actual cost of the filling so far done and compares favourably with the rates ruling at present for similar work. Soon after the commencement of the work in 1921, the engineers in charge of the work must have realised that the cost of the work would greatly exceed the estimate, for, as far back as December, 1921, the Commissioner in submitting the Loan Works Budget for 1922-23 had made a note that revised estimates for the work would be submitted later on. The Commissioner had to make provision in the revised Budget for 1922-23 and in the Budget for 1923-24 for further grants aggregating Rs. 11,00,000 for the work. But although the revised estimates were so promised the Corporation were not furnished with them until the receipt of the Commissioner's letter under report. In passing, it might be mentioned that although the work of filling up the Hornby Vellard margin for widening the road was administratively approved by the Corporation, no estimates were submitted for the approval of the Corporation nor was any grant sanctioned by them for the work. Neither were any estimates submitted for the approval of the Corporation in respect of the extra filling necessitated for the railroad and the extra filling done at the foreshore at Worli although a provision of Rs. 1 lakh was made in the Budget for 1922-23 for the latter work. The Sub-Committee are unable to determine how much of the 16,000 square yards of the reclaimed foreshore was essentially required for the rail road. It appears that the Commissioner had on several occasions urged upon the engineers in charge to furnish him with the revised estimates as soon as possible. But this was not done and the matters drifted to such a pass that for lack of funds the work had recently to be suspended altogether. The irregularities were also brought to the notice of the Commissioner by the Chief Accountant who however could not proceed any further in the matter. Whilst the Commissioner very properly accepted the fullest responsibility for what has happened and whilst the Corporation can hold only the Commissioner responsible for all executive acts, the Sub-Committee cannot but regard the conduct of the Engineers concerned as requiring explanation and recommend that the Commissioner be asked to submit a further report on the subject.

Apart from the comments offered above, there appears to be no substantial objection to the reclamation works already taken in hand and proposed to be proceeded with for the completion of the scheme. The Sub-Committee therefore beg to recommend that the papers be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation of the Standing Committee that the revised estimates in respect of the works be approved and the proposed transfer of funds be sanctioned and that the Commissioner be requested to resume and complete the work as soon as possible."

MINUTES OF DISSENT.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, in course of a minute appended to the report stated: "The facts disclosed in the report make it clear beyond doubt that our financial administration is very far from being efficient and that the greatest vigilance is necessary on the part of the Standing Committee and the Corporation if it is not to be allowed to drift into chaos. The filling in of the Storm Water Reservoir had been long in contemplation, but in 1919 on the offer from the Western India Turf Club of a lease of the whole of the southern half of the reservoir when filled in, the Corporation sanctioned the scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,28,037 for filling 74 acres. The filling in work is not yet completed; the original estimates have been exceeded; a sum of Rs. 10,00,000 has been spent in addition to the amount originally sanctioned, and we are now told that a further sum of rupees about twelve lakhs will be needed if the work is to be completed as proposed. During all these four years no revised estimates have been submitted to the Corporation, although they were promised in the Budget estimates two years ago. Two unauthorized works have been undertaken and finished at the total cost of over three lakhs of rupees without the previous sanction or subsequent confirmation of the Corporation; the Engineers in charge have apparently ignored the orders issued to them by the Commissioner; the Chief Accountant has issued cheques to the tune of rupees ten lakhs without any legal authority to do so; the Municipal Secretary and the Members of the Standing Committee have signed these cheques forgetting their obligations under Section 116 of the Act and lastly the Commissioner has been in law at any rate an accessory to all these illegallegal and irregular proceedings both before and after the fact and has failed to bring them to the notice of the Corporation until it became impossible any longer to ignore the Corporation and the work had to be suspended for sheer want of funds."

"It is difficult as stated in the Report to understand on what basis the original estimates of the work were framed. After the work was sanctioned it seems to have been carried on in a leisurely fashion departmentally. Why no tenders were asked for has not been explained, and it is impossible to avoid the reflection that if the tenders had been invited, the work would have been completed within a definite time and at a cost which we would have been known in advance. The failure to invite tenders is one of the chief causes of the serious delay that has occurred and is also responsible for heavy and uncertain increase in the cost.

"The sum originally sanctioned for the work was over thirteen lakhs of rupees and the work was to be financed by loans. Long before the thirteen lakhs were exhausted, revised estimates should have been submitted to the Corporation and when the Corporation had approved them and had also raised the necessary loan either from Government or from the public as required by Sections 106 and 109 of the Act, then only an extra rupee could be spent on the work. None of these legal requirements have been observed. In the Budget estimates two years ago, ten lakhs of rupees were mentioned as the excess of cost of the works and a promise was given that fresh estimates will be submitted, but that promise has hitherto remained unfulfilled, and merely on the strength of these estimates in the Loan Works Budget, ten lakhs of rupees have been spent before the raising of the loan was sanctioned by Government as required by law. No explanation has been offered for the irregularity and none is possible because it seems to be customary with the Executive to ignore these provisions of the law in the interest as it is said of "practical administration."

"I would therefore suggest that the Commissioner should represent to the Western India Turf Club the justice and fairness of extending the period of their loan and also for increasing the rental on the basis of the increased cost of filling in, which has gone up from 13 to 35 lakhs."

ILLEGALITY Vs. IRREGULARITY.

In course of the debate in the Standing Committee on the report, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta emphasised the grave illegality involved, and for which the Municipal Executive was responsible, in not taking previous or subsequent sanction of the Corporation to the additional expenditure entailed in the two unauthorised work undertaken and finished at a total cost of over three lakhs of rupees.

The Commissioner in course of his explanation said that when he did not get the revised estimates he stopped the work. He did not agree to Mr. Jamnadas' charge of illegality. That might be a pure case of irregularity between the Executive officials concerned and the Corporation. They were on the question of considering the revised estimates. That did not come under illegality but irregularity. The suggestion therefore, that the filling in of the southern portion of the Storm Water Reservoir was an illegality could not be maintained. He said that the same procedure was adopted in filling in this portion as was done on the Tansa line.

Finally, however, on the motion of the chair, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"That the Commissioner be authorised to ask the Turf Club to extend the period of their loans and to increase the amount of the rental on the basis of the increased cost from 13 to 35 lakhs. That the Sub-Committee be requested to investigate and report further on the lines of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's minute and the Corportion be informed accordingly."

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Budget estimates were then taken up for discussion. After the chairman's speech further discussion was adjourned till Friday next.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT IN MILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The late Mr. Byramji Dadabhoy Udwadia aged 31 who is alleged to have been murderously assaulted in the Kastoorchand Mills on the 27th September 1923 died of the injury on the 15th of this month. The whole story of the case is very sad. The young man was of unusual abilities and therefore the Agents and the Superintendent of the Karimbhoy Mills where he was serving as a sizing master for about six years selected him for making reforms in the sizing department of the Kastoorchand Mills which was lately purchased by the firm of Messrs. Karimbhoy Ibrahim & Co., and sent him all of a sudden to the Kastoorchand Mill, on a promotion of Rs. 100 and was told to hold charge of his old mills also for a few days till they appointed a new man for the mills. When he took charge of his work he found that his Department required a good deal of reforms. He carried out the reforms to the entire satisfaction of his Chief Superintendent Mr. J. Watts and Superintendent Mr. J. B. Green, and they highly praised him for the same. In carrying out these reforms he had to dismiss some men and establish certain rules and regulations. On the 27th September, 1923 when he was taking a round in his department, at about 1-30 p.m. some one struck him from behind with an iron pipe and fractured his head. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital where the poor young man remained for 50 days and at length died on 15th November.

He has left behind him a poor father and mother, a young widow aged 27 and three infants in destitute condition. This young man was possessed of high abilities, was very smart in calculations and exceptionally clever in finding out the defects in the Mills. In short, he would have risen in the near future to the highest post in the Mill line. In the Karimbhoy mills from where he was transferred to the Kastoorchand mills for improving it, he was very popular amongst his workmen who not only gave him on the occasion of his transfer flowers etc. but most of them wanted to go with him to the Kastoorchand Mills but they were told that he would take them a few at a time as he required them. It is hoped the Directors of the Kastoorchand Mills will compensate the poor man's wife and children sufficiently for the heavy loss sustained by them.

FAMINE STRICKEN DWARKA.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

Mr. Kalyanrai N. Joshi, Head Master, Dwarka High School, Dwarka, writes:—

Dwarka, the famous abode of Shri Krishna, is a chronic sufferer from famine. For the last three years, the district of Okha (the district surrounding Dwarka) has been suffering from the scarcity of rain. This year has been very trying on account of the abnormal scarcity of water. The Baroda State is very keen in this matter; the administrators have applied themselves to lessen the hardships of the villagers. However, the troubles are so great and so varied that the State without the help of the rich and philanthropic gentry of Bombay can achieve very little. Cattle require the provision of water to drink; fodder is required to be imported and sold at cheap rate, wells are to be dug and repaired; the helpless old members of the farmers' class left to themselves by their relations, who have left Dwarka to earn their bread in "Gir" should be supported. The public of Dwarka and the surrounding districts are not capable of a sound organisation through which the people of Bombay can be approached. However, the facts are so very heart-rending that I cannot help addressing this appeal to the Bhatias, Lohanas, and Brahmans of Okha District who live in Bombay; and I am confident that they will do their utmost to come to the help of their own people of the district. A large amount is needed. Occasional reports of the local conditions and the work done to relieve the various hardships will be published and circulated. I hope, the call of Dwarka will not go in vain.

TARIFF BOARD.

The Tariff Board will take the oral evidence of the representative of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, at 11 a.m. (to-day) Thursday, at the University Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

The office of the Tariff Board will close in Bombay on Saturday the 1st December 1923. It will re-open on Tuesday, the 4th December, at No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

INDIAN BAR COMMITTEE.

The sittings of the Indian Bar Committee (to-day) Thursday will be open to the public. The meetings will be held in the Town Hall from 11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and again from 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m.

STOCK EXCHANGE COMMITTEE.

VIEWS OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The following are extracts from the written statement of Mr. C. B. Sayer, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce tendered before the Stock Exchange Committee:—

There does not seem to be any very uniform scale of brokerage or uniform contract note enforced, neither is it usually possible according to their information to trace any transaction; if so desired, through the medium of any record of bargains registered.

Moreover my Committee feel very strongly that it should be made impossible to evade stamp duties payable on the price of the share as quoted on the day of the purchase by means of the present very prevalent method whereby Blank Transfers are kept by brokers sometimes for months until the price may have fallen considerably and a smaller stamp duty can consequently be paid.

More than one case has been brought to the notice of my Committee in which the administration of the Stock Exchange has endeavoured to dictate to companies the date on which the books of the latter should be closed in order to suit the convenience of the settlement dates of the Stock Exchange and my Committee have been advised of at least one instance in which this has been the occasion for a threat to remove the company from the list of Forward Dealings in the event of the dates suggested by the Committee of the Stock Exchange not being acquiesced in by the company concerned. My Committee submit that such a practice is very improper and they trust that when the Stock Exchange is re-organised in accordance with your Committee's recommendations a repetition of such incidents will no longer be possible.

SUGGESTIONS.

In the light of the foregoing remarks I am to state that, in the opinion of the Committee of the Chamber, for the competent administration of any Stock Exchange the following requirements are essential:—

1. A minimum number of Stock Exchange holidays. 2. No closing during the monthly settlement, and the adoption, if possible, of a fortnightly one. 3. The enforcement of a uniform scale of brokerage and a uniform contract note. 4. A record of all bargains entered into, which shall be open to the inspection of the client of any members of the Exchange. 5. The publication daily of an Official List of Closing Quotations. 6. The adoption and enforcement of regulations prescribing penalties in respect of the retention of Blank Transfers beyond a reasonable period.

In conclusion I am to say that my Committee are strongly of opinion that the ideal to be aimed at in the administration of the Bombay Stock Exchange is a Governor who shall be entirely independent of Bombay business interests and who shall be recruited for a term of years on such a salary (payable by the Stock Exchange) as will secure an incumbent of the highest experience and integrity; and a Board of ten Members, five elected by the Stock Exchange from their members and the other five consisting of a representative of the Banks, representatives of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, a representative of the Bombay Millowners' Association and a representative nominated by the Government of Bombay, who could be actually nominated or not according as to whether the Government of Bombay were satisfied with the administration of the Exchange.

MR. LEWIS' STATEMENT.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Lewis of Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Stock and Share brokers in a lengthy statement after outlining the history of the Bombay Stock Exchange said if security was considered essential upon admission of a member, a fixed sum might be deposited with the Association either in cash or Government Security or the custom in other markets might be followed, viz. guarantee by two sureties, who should be members of the Association, for a fixed amount, such sureties agreeing in no way to be indemnified by the candidate. Also both for default and unprofessional conduct rules should be strictly carried out. He thought licensing of brokers by Government unnecessary in a Stock Exchange run on properly constituted lines. Looking things from a broad point of view, he felt the Association would not be a loser by opening doors to European brokers. In view of the number of companies managed by Europeans whose shares were dealt in Stock Exchange and also taking into account the interests of the large European community, it only appeared reasonable that Europeans should be allowed to become members of the Stock Exchange and have some hand in the management. There was no distinct division between a jobber and a broker, and therefore the brokers did business with one another. For expediting the sale and purchase of shares, jobbers would no doubt be an advantage, but this question be left to the members to decide.

He deprecated the custom of members acting in a dual capacity. In the case of Government securities there was a sharper distinction between brokers and dealers but here again the dealers combined the two functions. This position would appear to require regularising.

CLOSING OF EXCHANGE.

Referring to the closing of Stock Exchange, he said, it hardly seemed necessary to European mind to suspend all business owing to the death or political arrest of a member. It would be sufficient if the market was closed on Government and public holidays. The business hours of 12 noon to 2 p.m. might with advantage be extended. The rooms of Calcutta Stock Exchange were open from 10-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. and therefore the Bombay Stock Exchange can be opened for at least four hours daily. From a broker's point of view it was desirable that a client should put up margin if he wished to engage in speculative business in shares. A ruling to this effect would culminate a certain amount of speculation and enable brokers to turn away more easily unsound business. Commissions should be based on consideration money. The practice of forward dealings had been greatly abused and that no real effort had been made to check unhealthy speculation. In the past credit had been too easily obtained both inside and outside of the market and overtrading and excessive speculation had been the result. The management of the Stock Exchange, therefore, should see that members did not overtrade. If brokers insisted for depositing cash margin the risk of dealing would be greatly minimized. A fortnightly settlement would act as a protection to the public and the brokers. The arbitrary fixing of prices in the case or so called corners by the committee of the Stock Exchange appeared to be in conflict with common law. The English law gave no protection to any person who sold something that he did not possess. It was the common talk amongst the b... last year that their losses would be ... in the event of a corner because the ... Committee would fix the pri... would be better if bulls and bears ... to fight their own battles and i... of interference being at all ... matter should be left to t... those who had no interest ... tions.

Replying to Captain ... he would not mind ... was required from ... by an Indian br... appointment of ... whose award t...

The Comm... day 11-30 ...

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1923.
(629th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

FORWARD!

When we review the months which have elapsed since the imprisonment of the Mahatma, we have an impression of despondency despite professions of faith undimmed, an impression of intellectual bankruptcy despite the disquisitions of the intellectual leaders. A cynic might conclude that India possessed only one asset and the Government had seized it in the person of Mahatma Gandhi. That is not the case. India's greatest asset is her people, and that is unimpaired. Mahatma worked what looked like miracles, it is true, but he worked them by appealing to the natural gifts and forces which are in the Indian people. Those natural gifts and forces are still there, so is the faith in the Mahatma's leadership. It was the hesitations, lesser faith and squabbles of the other leaders when he was removed which produced the terrible despondency to which we have alluded. Instead of looking forward and advancing resolutely, like men who know their minds, they looked around them as if seeking to evade the issue, or behind them as if wishing to draw back. The staunchest only held the ground they occupied. There has been no attempt at an advance, no forward step, and so the people, without anyone to follow have grown disheartened and demoralised. The so-called Swarajya party—we are all Swarajists, so the name is for the Councils not the Congress—have elected to go off on a side issue—a venture which they think will expedite the achievement of the common aim. But it is obvious that their strength must be in proportion to the strength of purpose in the whole body of the Congress. They are in a minority in all the Councils and their strength is in the strength of the abhorrence felt for the Councils, or rather for the system which they represent, by the mass of the Congress. Moreover Council-work is hardly of a nature to fill the whole time of those actually elected, and there remain the rank and file of the supporters of the party, who, as Mr. C. V. P. Shivam lately pointed out in our columns, have no work provided for them by the party's programme other than the regular Congress work. We believe that it is by the progress of that work that everybody of whatever party, will be judged before the bar of history. It is therefor necessary for all parties that at Cocanada a plan for a general advance on the true lines of Non-Cooperation shall be adopted. A resolute advance along those lines alone can re-awaken the enthusiasm of the people and bring into action once again those natural gifts and forces with which Mahatma worked his miracles.

Discipline must be re-enforced, organisation must be less haphazard, a stricter system of control must be instituted, and promotion given to good men who have worked long without sufficient recognition. The success of the Khaddar department under Seth Jamnalal Bajaj shows the advantage of entrusting the supervision of each section of the Congress activities to a man with special qualifications for the task instead of leaving it to a number of loosely coherent committees. The Non-Cooperation movement is non-viole but it is in the position of an army in the field opposed to mighty forces and it ought to be organised like an army, not like a debating society. Every man should know his leader and be ready and *accustomed* to obey his orders, so that when the command for general advance is given, they may go forward as one man.

It seems to us that Mahatma Gandhi's magical success was largely due to knowledge of the powers latent in the Indian people. They may fail to achieve an object within easy reach—easy things do not appeal to them—but ask them to attain the apparently impossible through faith in God's assistance to men of pure intentions and of honest will, and they will do it. Their courage, faith, endurance and capacity for sacrifice are wonderful for things which they esteem worth while, and the Swaraj which Mahatma Gandhi showed them seems worth while to them—an Indian nation built upon the ground of righteous conduct, an example to the world. Now they are hampered by loose organisation, and the lack of any trusted high command. Given better organisation and the bond of discipline and there is really nothing they could not achieve unarmed. Let the reader imagine two million thoroughly disciplined men and women pledged to strict non-violence and ready at a word to act as one in any matter—let him imagine two hundred thousand or even twenty thousand such employed solely upon the building of Swaraj, the noble Swaraj of Mahatma Gandhi, and he will realise how easy of attainment the goal is among a people gifted as the people of India are gifted with faith and the capacity for enthusiasm. The thing is for the leaders of the nation to preserve that faith, to nurse that enthusiasm, as Mahatma did, and that can be done only by following Mahatma's policy. It was not a policy of marking time, a "No Change", policy; it was an ardent striving forward towards the goal, strong effort following strong effort. We call upon the faithful followers of Mahatma Gandhi to adopt the title of the "Forward Party" and justify that title by their work henceforward. That is the way of progress, that is the way of Hindu Muslim union. The warcry of the Cocanada Congress must be "Forward with God's help."

GOLD SALE AND PROPAGANDA.

We beg to draw the attention of Government to the fact that they have of late been careless in the distribution of Secretariat-records to the gramophone-Press. On Thursday November 15, Government divulged a secret. They had raided the Paper Currency Reserve to convert two million pounds worth of solid gold into British sterling securities. The object of the Reserve is to maintain a currency which circulates in India and is redeemable only in India; and it requires a lot of arguing to prove the wisdom of its transfer abroad and its conversion into non-metallic securities. Three reasons were advanced to justify the freak. The first was that there was ample security remaining in the metallic portion of the Reserve which stood at about 68 per cent; the second, that the sterling investment would earn interest and help the Government in their endeavour to husband the resources of India; and the third, that it was a capital piece of speculation to buy sterling cheap and make a profit when gold and sterling came to ultimate parity. The levity underlying the first allegation is positively pernicious. Wisdom dictates that Government should gradually redeem the security-portion of the Reserve by replacing it with metallic backing. Rather than curtail currency and embarrass trade, their duty is to effect retrenchment in the administration and with surplus savings buy metal for retrieving the dissipation of 1920. What is now attempted is a further adulteration of the Paper Currency Reserve.

It is all very well for the Finance Member to say that the sale of gold whether it be two millions or ten millions would not appreciably debase our currency ,status : these ga suppositions are outrageously at variance with currency principles. We have been vouchsafed the pregnant comfort that the gold would be sold in India, bu anyone can see that the real end is the relaxation of Indian demand in London and the acquisition of a corresponding quantity by the contrivers of policy in the city. The point is where the gold comes from, not where it is sold. Sir Basil Blackett is an officer loaned from the British Treasury and he must have gone in for this circuitous aid to the pound-sterling (as against the aggressive dollar) with a divided heart. As for the sterling securities earning interest, it is ridiculous that Government should be borrowing in the Indian market at nearly 5 per cent. for six months, while Indian investments fetch 2 per cent. in British treasury bills. Again we are paying greater interest on the Rs. 49.65 crores of created securities in the Currency Reserve. So much for the lucrative nature of sterling investments after disposing of gold. The third reason is that of vulgar speculation unworthy of any sound financier. Why did we not, then, gamble in exchange when the pound sank to 3.19 dollars in 1920? And why does not the British Government buy francs now, in order to treble its Reserve holding as the franc recovers lost ground? The value of paper currencies depends almost entirely on international complications to-day. Who in 1921 dreamed of the debacle of the mark? Sterling must necessarily lie depreciated for a long time to come and sink lower if world-conditions worsen. It is the height of quixotic folly to bring in the chance of gambling gains when we value the internal Reserve of our own paper currency. Sir Basil would not have ventured to discuss trivialities of this kind if he were in the British Treasury, concerned with British money. At any rate we challenge him to produce an example of Britain investing her Reserve gold in depreciated currencies abroad and waiting for the reversal of exchange. The truth is we have a "managed currency", mismanaged by the forces of the Secretary of State's environment. In September, the Secretary of State realised nearly £5 million worth of his sterling securities and he evidently thinks it his duty to conserve the City-stock of gold and give sterling advances to "approved" borrowers in London. Business as usual.

We return to the egregiousness of Government propaganda to set themselves right. Their *defence* is self-betraying and fallacious, but what are we to say of the mystery of chorus and coincidence in the Anglo-Indian Press? All of them have cried "Shabash", but we want an explanation of a curious phenomenon. On the morning of the 15th November, the "Statesman" contained a "special" article, elucidating the gold-sale-announcement appearing in another column. It chaffed the Indian on his "superstitious" attachment to gold and his habit of hoarding and his bias against the sale of the precious metal. On the same morning, a Lahore journal appeared with the *same* special article, applauding the boldness of the financial genius behind the operation. There must have been a common prompter, desperately anxious to secure a smoke-screen in the Press. Another journal gave the substance of the argument in a rather bowdlerized form and so we do not press the impeachment of engineered propaganda upon that evidence. We would ask Government to study the real secret of doctoring opinion to cover foolish exploits. Propaganda must come in, flitting casually, without the music of axe-grinding. To say the same thing all over a hundred places in the same way betrays you to the reader. The reader must not be allowed to suspect that he is being fooled. In the "special articles" on the sale of gold, there is too much of the atmosphere of propaganda which, to succeed, must be subtle; and when the wretched "special articles" appear over a distance of two thousand miles, scintillating simultaneously, wisdom is simply thrown away. Prof. Rushbrook Williams knows the art of propaganda inducing the "Hallelujah Chorus" in soft harmony from all sides. If the "special article" business had been entrusted to a knowing log-roller, he might have succeeded in concealing common identity; and if we had a pro-Indian Finance Member there would have been no occasion for grotesquely defending the misapplication of gold entrusted to him.

ALL-INDIA SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

The All-India Social Workers' Conference will commence its fourth session in this city this evening under the presidency of Dr. Annie Besant. It is a Conference of men and women who are "doing their bit" from day-to-day in the common human endeavour of reducing the sum of human misery, redressing the wrongs of man against man, and making their fellow-creatures happier than they are to-day. They are meeting together, so that, by exchange of views and through personal contact with one another, they may better understand the problems they are interested in and be better equipped to help forward their solution. The number of social institutions which have joined the Conference, and of the papers that the Executive Committee of the Conference has received from prominent social workers in the country and, above all, the subjects dealt with in these papers show the interest aroused in the Conference, though the omission of the problem of the so-called depressed classes—a problem which we regard as the most pressing that social workers all over the country have to devote their attention to—from the list of subjects to be discussed, is as deplorable as it is surprising. Instead of discussing all the subjects dealt with in the papers submitted to the Conference—a task which cannot be well done within the short period available—the Executive Committee has wisely decided to restrict the scope of the Conference to only nine subjects of prime importance so that it may consider them in all their aspects and arrive at conclusions definite enough to be helpful to the members. We wish the Conference success in attaining the objects for which it has been called by Mr. N. M. Joshi and his co-workers. We welcome Conferences such as this for the special reason that they bring together men and women, whatever the political and other differences that divide them, on one platform—the platform of their common humanity.

Notes of the Day.

Rowdyism.

Genuine non-cooperators who were present at the meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Monday were very much distressed at the behaviour of a noisy section of the audience in not allowing a fair hearing to Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. Some who have spoken to us on the subject ascribe the disturbance to the influence of the Swarajya party, a natural consequence of the return to mere political contention which Mahatma Gandhi taught the nation to despise and reprobate. We cannot believe that they are right in that opinion, because the Swarajya party have not left the Congress, they wear khadi, and declare themselves to be non-cooperators. Rowdyism has no place in the non-cooperation programme. It was rowdyism, in fact, which checked the movement when it was "within an inch of succeeding." It is rowdyism, and the unruly spirit which engenders it, which must by all means be kept out of the movement if it is to succeed. Even under the parliamentary system courtesy towards a defeated opponent is the rule; how much more then in the system of Mahatma Gandhi? In the special case of Mr. Jamnadas, those of us who saw something of his work in London on the Kenya delegation feel inclined to pardon much to him for that work's sake. Everyone who professes adherence to the Congress ought to observe the Congress discipline on public occasions, and this matter of the avoidance of rowdyism is essential to the cause of Swaraj. There can exist no doubt in anybody's mind as to the condemnation of rowdyism by the Forward Party in the Congress. We hope that the chiefs of the party which has decided to go back (to some extent) to the old ruts, of political contention will speak out just as loud in condemnation of such scenes as that at Monday's meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya.

We had written the above before receiving Mr. Jamnadas' letter, which we publish elsewhere. After reading that letter, we must say that Mr. Jamnadas's speech was more contentious than we had supposed, and nicely calculated to annoy a Nationalist audience. That, however, detracts nothing from the force of our remarks concerning rowdyism.

The Press and Inter-Communal Unity.

A manifesto of which the practical utility cannot be over-emphasised has just been issued by the Working Committee of the Congress. It is a re-endorsement of a resolution to the same effect passed by the special session of the Delhi Congress and it appeals to Indian newspapers to exercise great restraint when dealing with matters likely to affect inter-communal relations which have of late become strained, owing to a variety of causes, artificial as well as natural. As the Working Committee says, newspapers take a major share in shaping the dispositions of all forms of national endeavour, especially in this country. They have, therefore, a special responsibility in securing or safeguarding inter-communal amity, which is the pivot of all national endeavours. The strained relations which now exist between Hindus and Muslims in the Punjab are, in a large measure, the result of the failure of the Press of that unhappy province to discharge its responsibility. The manifesto of the Working Committee is, therefore, a timely one. But it is not enough. The Working Committee must also prepare a workable scheme of permanent travelling Committees of enquiry and arbitration whose task would be not to inquire into causes of a riot but to prevent its occurrence, and secure the adoption of this scheme by the Cocanada Congress.

Preserve The Cow.

We understand that an attempt is to be made in the Corporation to have its resolution prohibiting the slaughter of cows under eight years in the Bandra slaughter-house, rescinded. We hope the Corporation will not countenance this attempt. The Corporation is asked to go back on a resolution passed by itself because, it is urged, giving effect to the resolution makes the food problem of the poorer classes of non-Hindus, especially Muslims, acuter than it is. This argument loses sight of a more pressing problem which affects the Muslims more than many other communities. The incidence of infant mortality among the Muslims of Bombay is alarmingly high and this is largely due to insufficient supply of milk. In fact, there is no problem which demands greater attention at the hands of the Municipal authorities in the City than that of making an abundant supply of good milk available to the poorest homes. This can only be done by protecting and preserving milch cattle. If there is any economic sacrifice involved in the prohibition of the slaughter of cows under eight years, it is a sacrifice that is worth making. There is another and a more compelling consideration. The prohibition does not affect the religious susceptibilities of Muslims—for the slaughter of cows for purposes of sacrifice is not disallowed. But the reversal of the Corporation's decision will hurt the religious feelings of Hindus. Are the Muslims of Bombay not prepared to undergo a small sacrifice in order to respect one of the deepest sentiments of their Hindu brethren and thus prove the reality of Hindu-Muslim unity? We have no doubt but that they are and that their spokesmen in the Corporation will take the right view of the question.

Unfair War.

All may be fair in war, but it hardly appeals to Oriental minds. It is difficult to understand why Mr. Rainey, President of the Tariff Board, should have disallowed the reading, by Mr. Subedar, of some passages from an English paper in justification of his contention that charges of extravagance against Tatas should be discounted as they emanated from interested parties whose only aim was to continue their exploitation of India's resources. The President questioned the relevancy of reading the passages and, according to our representative, Mr. Subedar retorted he was replying to Prof. Kale who himself, nodded assent. But, Mr. Rainey peremptorily ordered the witness not to make reference to it.

A Significant Admission.

Mr. McLean, Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, giving evidence yesterday before the Tariff Board, admitted that he could not vouch for the probable increase in rates and freights as thus it was possible the Railway would lose revenue by the closure of demand for particular commodities owing to increase in price as a result of increased rates. We should like to draw the attention of the Clive Street Magnates to this frank admission. The truth is that the Railway Companies will not have to force upon the public increased rates, it only because they will lose their clientele. There is one point which is generally lost sight of. The large amount of business in Railway transport as a result of new Steel manufacturing companies being started will considerably meet the losses involved in paying higher prices for steel.

HINDUS UNDER MUSLIM RULE

BY DR. SYED MAHMUD.

IV.

India has always been of importance as an agricultural country but it never enjoyed a greater degree of agricultural prosperity during any period of its history than it did under its Muslim rulers and specially under the Moghuls. Indeed they changed agriculture into a science, and by an extraordinary application of industry, skill and knowledge developed and increased the resources of the country in a wonderful manner. Agriculture, they thought, is the foundation of manufactures; since the productions of nature are the materials of arts. And so agriculture and horticulture were encouraged throughout the country. The most noted among the Indian sovereigns who first gave his attention to this question was Alaeddin Khilji, who reigned in the beginning of the fourteenth century. Several of his revenue measures were adopted by the great Sher Shah. But during the time of the Moghuls the Revenue system was brought to perfection.

Revenue Reforms.

The main features of their Revenue reforms were: A separate department of Revenue and Finance presided over by a "Finance" Minister was inaugurated "Officers", says Ferishta, "were appointed to superintend the revenue collectors, whose office it was to take care that the Zamindars should demand no more from the cultivators than the estimate which they themselves had made." The Revenue Collectors had orders to assist the needy husbandman with advance of money and to encourage the cultivation of waste land.

At the failure of harvest the State almost invariably shared the burden of the agriculturists. Taxes were remitted and loans were granted to the artisans and agriculturists on very easy terms and also to the officers of the lower grade. Lacs of rupees, (on behalf of the State) were distributed among the famine stricken people. Almshouses were established throughout the Empire to supply free food to the famine stricken. Grain-markets were also opened to sell grain at cheaper rates. This great revenue reform, much as it promoted the happiness of the existing generation, contained a principle of progressive improvement and held out hopes to the rural population of the country. Customs officers had strict orders to be polite and courteous to travellers. European travellers, such as, Dellavalle, Tavernier, Thevenot and Manucci bear testimony to the good behaviour of these officers. Dellavalle complains of the strictness with which they examined every article of his baggage but "on the whole", says he, "they behaved like gentlemen towards Signora and myself."

Public works and Roads.

Canals, bridges, roads, tanks and public buildings were built and constructed all over the country. The Jumna canal of Feroz Shah and Grand trunk road of Sher Shah are still extant. Hospitals were built all over the country and physicians were appointed to attend the sick whose expenses were paid from the royal treasury. At every few miles there was a Caravan-Sera built to give shelter to travellers, where Brahmin and Mussalman servants were appointed to look after the comforts of the travellers irrespective of colour and religion Rev. Mr. Terry, who visited India between 1615-1618, describes the trustworthiness of the guards, "who were always ready," he says, "to die in defence of the property entrusted to their charge" "A foreign merchant", he continues, "might have travelled alone under such an honest Imperial guard from Surat to Delhi with a treasure of gold and jewels" Terry, doubts "if an Indian merchant could have done the same in England without being robbed and murdered". The author of *Zubdat-ut-Tawarikh* holds, that there was great security in travelling in Sher Shah's reign as a law was passed holding the Mukaddams of the village where any traveller was robbed, responsible to make good the loss. "This great king", Tavernier says, speaking about Shahjahan "during whose reign there was such a strictness in the civil government, and particularly for the security of the highways, that there was never any occasion to put any man to death for robbery."*

The artisans and merchants were encouraged and lightly taxed. An efficient system of postal arrangement was introduced which worked on fairly well. Ibn Batuta who visited India in the 14th century fully

(Continued on page 8.)

*See Tarernier's travels in India (Ball's translation.)

OCCUPATION OF RUHR

AGREEMENT WITH INDUSTRIALISTS.

CONFERENCE OF BRITISH EXPERTS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The new delicate situation arising from the occupation of the Ruhr owing to the Franco-Belgian agreement with the Ruhr industrialists, under which France and Belgium propose to recoup themselves with the costs of occupation from payments under the agreement, was discussed to-day by a conference of British experts, including Sir John Bradbury, at the Foreign Office. Sir John Bradbury will report the British Government's decision to the Reparations Commission, which, according to Paris newspapers, will be confronted with a problem of not merely recognising the occupation of the Ruhr, and so far, it has not done so—but also of endorsing the legality of the payments.—Reuter.

OPPOSITION TO NON-PARTY GOVERNMENT.

BOURGEOIS CABINET COMPOSED.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Dr. Albert has abandoned Cabinet making owing to all the parties in the Reichstag opposing a non-party Cabinet. Meanwhile, at the instigation of the German Nationals, a bourgeois Cabinet has been composed of representatives of the German Nationals, Centrists and the German People's Party which would have to reckon with the opposition of the Socialists and Communists and at most the neutrality of the Democrats, while Centrists will make a collaboration conditional on Government governing the country constitutionally and the Treaty of Versailles being regarded as binding.

Herr Jerres who was the Minister of the Interior in the Stresemann Cabinet is a candidate for the Chancellorship of such a Cabinet.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATION IN BERLIN

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Berlin.—Communist demonstrations through the capital led to frequent collisions to-day with the Police. A considerable number of policemen and civilians were wounded.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

LORD GOSCHEN SUCCEEDS LORD WILLINGDON.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Lord Goschen has been appointed Governor of Madras, in succession to Lord Willingdon, who is retiring.—Reuter.

(George Joachim Goschen, 2nd Viscount of Hawkhurst, C.B.E. 1918; late Lt.-Col. 2nd Vol. Batt. East Kent Regt.; born 1866; eldest son of 1st Viscount Goschen and Lucy daughter of John Dailley; succeeded father in 1907; married in 1893 Lady Evelyn Gathorne-Hardy, 5th daughter daughter of the 1st Earl of Cranbrook; the Viscount has two daughters and a son. He was educated at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford. He was Private Secretary to Governor of N.S. Wales and (unpaid) to his father at the Admiralty. He was the Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Agriculture in 1918. M.P. (C.) E. Grinstead, Sussex, 1895-1906; A. D.C. to Lord Roberts, Commander-in-chief; Lt. Col. 2/5th Buffs East Kent Reg.)

DEPUTATION TO BRAZIL.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

A British mission including Mr. E. S. Montagu, Sir Charles Addis, and Lord Lovat are proceeding to Brazil at the invitation of the Brazilian Government to study the economic situation there with a view to freer investment there.—Reuter.

CHILD WELFARE FUND.

H. E. H. NIZAM DONATES RS. 30,000

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 28.

H. E. H. the Nizam has sent to Lady Reading a cheque for Rs. 30,000 for the Lady Reading Child Welfare Fund.

Numerous Medical Men and eminent Oculist have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eye-sight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

C1557GD

FUTURE STATUS OF TANGIER.

PROBABLE AGREEMENT

CONFERENCE AT PARIS.

OXFORD, Nov. 27.

There is a good prospect that the negotiations being conducted by the British, French and Spanish delegates in Paris on the future status of Tangier will shortly be brought to a successful conclusion. The problem has bristled with complications had difficulties, but the conference has been conducted with utmost good will, and a desire to reach a solution has been manifested on all sides. There has also been a general desire to remove the numerous anomalies of administration under which the port has hitherto suffered. Though no official information has been issued from the conference, it is assumed that when the expected convention has been drawn up it will be submitted to the three Governments principally concerned and communicated by them to all the signatory Powers of the Act of Algeciras.

"THE TIMES'" FORECAST.

The "Times" forecast of the agreement says, "The status of Tangier will be satisfactory and a just compromise between the French and British programmes. Great Britain obtains satisfaction for her demands for neutrality of Tangier in time of war and for open door on basis of equality for trade of all nations. The claim of France for the recognition of the Sultan in more than a purely nominal capacity has been conceded. The Sultan will retain control over his representative and authorities and over the Islamic law courts and his Moslem subjects. His flag alone will fly over Tangier and its zone. This recognition of the Sultan's sovereignty will entail the Sherifian administration of certain Government services, which will be under the Sultan's control, subject to the right of measure of intervention on the part of the international municipality should such intervention at any time be judged necessary or opportune. Spain will receive special and to her valuable compensation in the extension of he zone in the region of Tangier."—(B.O.W.)

CRUISE ROUND THE WORLD.

NAVAL SQUADRON LEAVES DEVONPORT

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The special service naval squadron left Devonport to-day, on a ten months' cruise round the world. The Commander-in-chief, Vice-Admiral Sir Fredrick Field, received a farewell message from King George who wished the squadron a happy and successful voyage and safe return. The ships were given a hearty send-off by the crowds at Devonport.—Reuter.

The Special Service Naval Squadron carries special bands, while 3,743 officers and men aboard include champion naval boxers and expert footballers, so programmes of boxing tournaments and football matches will be carried out aboard and ashore. A staff of film experts is also being carried aboard the "Hood" for the purpose of making complete the Cinema record of the tour.—Reuter.

OXFORD, Nov. 27.

The light cruiser "Dauntless" left first followed by the battle cruiser "Hood," the flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Field, and the light cruiser "Delhi." They were heartily cheered by the service men in the dockyard as they passed down the harbour. Outside Eddystone the remainder of the fleet joined up, namely, the cruiser "Repulse," which had come from Portsmouth, and the light cruiser "Danae," which had arrived from Chatham. The squadron will arrive at Sierra Leone on December 8th, and at Cape Town on December 23rd. Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Brand commands the light cruiser section, having the "Delhi" as his flagship.—(B. O. W.)

ADVANCE IN WIRELESS TELEPHONY

OXFORD, Nov. 27.

A notable advance in wireless telephony between the United States and this country is reported. A speech which was broadcasted from a station in New York was heard by hundreds of persons in London and the provinces at 3 o'clock this morning which corresponds with ten o'clock in the evening American time. The atmospherics were terrific it is stated by an official of the broadcasting company who listened on a three valve set. Nevertheless, he was able easily to follow the speech which was delivered by Mr. Young, Chairman of the General Electric Company of New York, on the subjects of "world peace" and "Mr. Lloyd George's recent visit to the United States." Early tomorrow morning the British Broadcasting Company will transmit to America, and it is hoped to establish eventually a permanent conversational transmission across the Atlantic, which the wireless experts say is quite possible.—(B. O. W.)

INDICATION OF IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Improvement in the cotton trade in Lancashire is indicated by the result of two ballots of the members of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners with regard to the continuance of short time in the mills using American cotton. Both the ballots failed to give the necessary eighty per cent majority in favour of either a 24 hour week or 32 hour week. The result will be that short time will be stopped next week.—Reuter.

MADRAS MINISTRY.

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION. DEFEATED

HEATED DEBATE IN COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 27.

The Legislative Council Assembled to-day at 11 a.m., Sir P. Rajagopalachariar presiding. There was a great rush of visitors and long before the meeting commenced, all available room in galleries was filled and consequently a large number of visitors had to be contented by standing on the floor of the Chamber below the galleries. His Excellency was present in his seat for some time watching the proceedings.

The President having announced the panel of four Chairmen appointed by him, Mr. C. R. Reddy moved his resolution which is as follows:—

"That an humble and dutiful address be presented to His Excellency the Governor submitting that the Ministry as now constituted by him is against the weight of verdict given by the country in the general election, and does not possess confidence of the House."

Mr. Reddy, at the very outset, said that his resolution did not in the slighest degree intend to cast any reflection upon His Excellency the Governor nor upon the reserved half of the Government which he said was sufficiently protected from such actions by the Statute itself. He said that if he could establish that the Chief Minister did not possess the confidence of the House, it was sufficient for a vote of censure on the Ministry. Mr. Reddy then dilated upon various actions of the Ministry particularly with reference to the local boards administration and pronounced strong strictures against the Chief Minister. The speaker further pointed out that the Ministerial Party had suffered considerably in power and prestige as indicated by the result of elections. The speaker held that if the majority of elected members voted for his motion and Ministers still claimed confidence of the House, the diarchical paradox would be complete.

Mr. Moosa Sait on behalf of Muslim members seconded the motion.

OFFICIAL VIEW.

Hon. Mr. A. P. Patro spoke strongly defending the position of the Ministerial Party and repudiating the charges levelled by the mover against the Ministry. He said that the mover had failed in his indictment of the Ministry to specify his grounds of attack. The results of the elections, the Hon. Minister contended, showed that the whole Ministerial Party had been returned. Proceeding he said that with the co-operation of their colleagues in the reserved half they had been able to improve the conditions of their respective Departments very much from what it was when they took charge of them. Resolutions passed in the Council from time to time showed the advancement made by the Ministry in several directions. On the whole, taking into consideration the financial limitations and their difficulties owing to the diarchical system, he thought, that Ministry had very great justification in being proud of their achievements. They had adopted a forward policy, and they proposed to pursue that policy in all departments. He also pointed out the mistake of drawing an analogy of the British Constitution in respect of Ministers in attempting to establish a Convention by passing a censure motion on them, as the Governor in conjunction with the Ministers was responsible for the administration of transferred subjects.

Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Iyengar next spoke supporting the motion and had not finished his speech when the Council adjourned for lunch.

ELECTORATE'S CONFIDENCE FORFEITED.

Resuming the debate on Mr. C. R. Reddi's no confidence motion, after lunch, Mr. Venkataramana Iyengar, (Nationalist,) from Coimbatore characterised the Ministers' policy during the past regime as reactionary and bureaucratic, and said that the strength of their party in the new Council was very much weaker than what it was in the previous Council. This showed that they had forfeited the confidence of the electorate generally.

Mr. Abbas Ali, a Muslim member, supported the motion; he disclaimed on behalf of his Muslim friends the "Justice Party" with which they were closely associated during the last Council and said they (Muslims) had formed themselves into an Independent Party. He charged the Ministers with being indifferent towards Muslim interests.

Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair opposed the motion, and pointed out that in the present condition of parties in Council, another Ministry could not be more popular than the present one. He asked his colleagues to consider seriously the constitutional aspect of the issues raised by the motion and consequences if the resolution was accepted.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, (Swarajist) supported the motion with a long and eloquent speech. He repudiated Mr. Krishnan Nair's apprehensions regarding constitutional issues, and said that the present Ministers did not exhaust the Ministerial capacities of the members of this Council. The speaker said that the responsibility for the administration of transferred departments rested with Ministers and not with the Governor, the position of the latter being merely that of a Constitutional Monarch under a Constitutional Government in respect of transferred subjects. The speaker was surprised at the Ministerialists going to the electorate without enunciating their political programme or creed. Further, they had not the courage to put forward a sufficient number of their candidates before the electorate. He emphasised that the reactionary policy was consistently pursued by the Ministers. He condemned the attitude of the party in respect of the treatment of political prisoners and the doubling of the salt-tax. Mr. Satyamurthi concluded if the present Ministry was not defeated by the present motion, it was bound to die unwept and unhonoured, sooner or later, as it had no political programme or political creed, it being the party of place-hunters.

Mr. Anjaneylu, (Nationalist,) supported the motion and said he would welcome a change from communalism to nationalism.

Messrs. Appudeswami and A. Ramaswami Mudaliar were among the other speakers opposing the motion. The latter strongly denounced the resolution which he thought, if carried, would impede the progress of the Reforms in this Province. He appealed the House to support the Ministry and held that there was no justification for bringing forward the present motion on any ground.

The Council adjourned at a late hour and the debate will be resumed to-morrow.

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

The council chamber was crowded to-day for the concluding stage of the no confidence motion moved by Mr. C. R. Reddy yesterday. The visitors' gallery and the lobbies were packed and a large number of ladies were also present in the special gallery allotted to them.

Dr. Subrayon, a zemindari representative from Salem opened the debate to-day. He questioned the propriety of throwing overboard Sir Venkat Reddi, former minister for developments from ministry merely to obtain the support of the Tamils by including a Tamilain minister in the ministry. He held the chief minister the Raja of Panagal responsible for this. He further denounced the chief minister's attitude towards the treatment of the political prisoners.

Dr. U. Rama Rau, Independent Nationalist, supported the motion in a strong speech. The debate is proceeding.

Dr. C. Natesa Mudaliar, a prominent dissentient from the Justice Party who topped the polls in the city elections, supported the motion in a passionate speech and denounced the attitude of the Ministers towards the depressed classes, irrigation questions and tenancy law. He questioned the necessity for University reorganisation when primary education was not properly attended to.

The Hon. Patro interrupting said that primary education had received adequate attention at the hands of the Ministry.

Dr. Natesan continuing appealed to the House to vote for the motion and thus help in replacing plutocratic Ministry by a more democratic one.

Swami Venkatachalam Chetty (Independent Nationalist) reiterated the arguments of the previous speaker.

Mr. O. Thanikachalam Chetty, Ministrialist, vigorously opposing the motion, referred to the help given to Dr. C. Natesan by his brahmin friends in this election when the latter interrupting repudiated the allegation.

The motion was defeated by 65 against 43 for the resolution, nine members including Sir K. V. Reddi, ex-Development Minister, remaining neutral.

GOVERNOR'S PARTING SHOT.

DURBAR GOPALDAS STILL BEING PERSECUTED

SONS EXCLUDED FROM SUCCESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 28.

Durbarshri Gopaldas Ambaidas Desai of Dharsi and Raisankli has received the following notification.

No 74 of 1923. Kathiawar Political Agency Rajkot. Dated 22nd November, 1923.

With reference to the Agency notification No. 55 dated 18th Sept. 1922 it is hereby notified that the Government of Bombay have decided that Suryakant and the other sons of Desai Gopaldas Ambaidas should be excluded from the succession and that Chaturbhai, brother of Gopaldas who is the next heir should be recognised as Talukdar with the powers appertaining to the Taluka.

Signed W. M. P. Wood, Ltd. Colonel, Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

KHALIFA AND KEMAL PASHA.

MONTHLY EMOLUMENTS FIXED.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

A Constantinople message says the Government has fixed the emoluments of the Caliph and the President, Mustapha Kemal, at 10,000 Turkish pounds monthly each.—Reuter.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company have declared a dividend of ten per cent. compared with twenty for the last three years. The balance carried forward is £17,77 000.—Reuter.

NOT "LITTLE ENGLANDERS".

LABOUR'S CONCEPTION OF EMPIRE.

MR. THOMAS AT BERWICK.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Mr. J.H. Thomas, speaking at Barrow, said, that those who called Labourites "Little Englanders" by declaring that they did not believe in the Empire were deliberate liars. He declared that the Labour Party wanted to see the Empire great, but they did not measure greatness by bloody victories or the size of the army and navy.—Reuter.

MR. CHURCHILLS SPEECH AT LEICESTER.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Mr. Churchill speaking at Leicester said, "Whether we shall get Mr. Baldwin off the front bench, I do not knod, but I am certain we shall get Mr. Ramsay Macdonald off the front opposition bench."—Reuter.

NOMINATIONS COMPLETED.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Nominations have been completed by two Conservatives and one Liberal being nominated for the Oxford University and two Liberals and one Independent, Caristvan, Pacifist, for the University of Wales.—Reuter.

LATE MR. PEARSON

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S" SUPPORT TO TAGORE'S SCHEME.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The "Manchester Guardian" in a leader supports Dr. Tagore's appeal for funds for the memorial to Mr. W. W. Pearson in the form of completion of the scheme for rebuilding and equipping a hospital at Shantiniketan. The paper emphasises the need of active and wholehearted friendship which inspired the life of Mr Pearson in order to achieve the union of British and Indian forces for safety and progress of India along the difficult road of self-Government. Men like Mr. Pearson who were devoted servants of their own and adopted country are wanted in the Indian Civil Service.

SWARAJ IN LEGISLATURE.

In a leader headed "Salt Tax Harvest" the same paper says so far the success of the Swarajists will embarrass only provincial assemblies but shortly central legislatives will also find themselves in a difficult position and it looks as if the Liberal Viceroy might be driven to govern by ukase. The paper attributes this unfortunate position mainly to the certification of Salt Tax giving Indians an excuse for asserting the Reforms were always meant to be a blind instead of a reality which they were intended to be. The Government, instead of facing reasoned criticism must now meet unreasoning obstruction. The situation has now become much more difficult for believers in the Reforms.—Reuter.

DYERS' DISPUTE SETTLED.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The two months' dispute between Manchester Cotton merchants and dyers has been settled. The merchants objected to the dyers' new contract terms, which provided for a ten per cent. reduction in the charges on condition all business was given to the members of the Association. Fresh proposals provide that dyers shall allow discount on a sliding scale according to the amount of business placed with the members of the Association, also there shall be an immediate reduction of charges by seven and a half per cent.—Reuter.

SHAH IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Marseilles.—The Shah of Persia arrived this morning and was greeted by local authorities. He proceeded to Paris.—Reuter.

BURMA CORPORATION.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The report of the Burma Corporation states a net profit for six months ended June 30th were £208,000. £50,000 are credited to reserve. Net profit for 1922 is £233,000. £100,000 is credited to the reserve and dividend is 2½ per cent. payable in February.—Reuter.

A RAILWAY DISASTER AVERTED.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

A grave disaster was narrowly averted on the City and South London Tube Railway last night where the driver noticing sand and stones falling succeeded in rushing the train through before the walls collapsed, blocking the line and causing the gas main above to burst. There was a terrific explosion in the street overhead where the flames rose thirty feet high and a great hole was made, many people being thrown to the ground but no one was injured.—Reuter.

RAILWAY & PROTECTION TO STEEL.

A SIGNIFICANT ADMISSION.

MR. MCLEANS' EVIDENCE.

"If it is found impossible to establish Iron and Steel industry without protection, protection should be given in the form of a bounty." "If assistance were given to wagon companies in the form which increases the cost of wagons to Railways to any considerable extent, then the result would be an increase in Railway working expenses which would prevent or postpone a reduction in rates and fares and would also retard construction of new railways; but assuming that it is necessary to give assistance to wagon companies, it should be in the form of a bounty." In these words, the Great Indian Peninsula Company represented its case yesterday, in the course of a written statement submitted. Among other things, the Company stated that its consumption of all kinds of steel for the next five years nearly all on revenue account will be 16,000 tons. If increased import duties were levied on Steel items required for the Company, the revenue expenditure would increase by Rs. 5,00,000 annually, though the increase on capital expenditure would be small.

Continuing, the Memorandum said that the increase of expenditure would be of such magnitude as to render an increase in rates and fares necessary or prevent a reduction in rates and fares which would otherwise have been possible. The construction of new railways, in the opinion of the Company, would be retarded as thus the cost of construction would increase from 8 to 10 per cent.

In supplementary statements attached, the Great Indian Peninsula Company said that the weight and the value of Steel castings imported during the last two years were over 600 tons with an approximate value of nearly Rs. 4,00,000. The total number of wagons in service now was 19,667 while the Company's annual requirements for the next five years would be 243 (open) and 243 (covered) on capital and 125 (open) and 125 (covered) on Revenue (renewals.).

Mr. R. McLean, Agent of the Company who appeared in person to give oral evidence examined by the President said that in October last year, British rails cost his Company £7-13-9 per ton f. o. b. or £9-1-0 or £135 per ton including freight, landing etc.

Continuing, Mr. McLean pointed out that Rs. 30,00,000 gross would have to be spent by the Company to earn Rs. 7,50,000 on the present scale of rates and fares, if the additional 28 1/3 per cent. protection in the form of import duty was given. For wagons and coaching imports of the Company, the additional duty involved by an increase of duty would be roughly Rs. 10,50,000, while now it was less than Rs. 3,00,000. Fabricated steel in the five-year-programme would come to 26,720 tons with an approximate cost of Rs. 80.16 lakhs including duty on proposed scale.

Witness admitted to Mr. Rainey that during the last war, his Company was hard up for Steel, but, he added, any war in the future, if of a shorter duration say for one year, would not affect the importation of rails. While foreign rails cost them only Rs. 148-8-0 per ton including duty, Tata's rails at Bombay cost them Rs. 167 per similar unit.

Questioned by Mr. Ginwalla, Mr. McLean said that the capital of the Great Indian Peninsula Company amounted to £2,575,000. The Company's shareholders were guaranteed three per cent. The present value of profits to shareholders represented nearly Rs. 15,00,000 per year which would probably vanish as a result of the proposed protection which would raise prices.

Asked by Mr. Ginwalla what he had to say if Government, as owners, guaranteed this Rs. 15,00,000 surplus profit, witness said that there would not be any increase.

Continuing, Mr. McLean said that the life of rails lasted from forty to fifty years and that in a shorter period than that they were able by sinking fund, to meet the costs thereof. Though therefore their balance sheet showed a larger expenditure under this head, witness confessed that capital was not really affected.

Proceeding, witness said that the probable increase of rates and freights might not affect ordinary consumers at all. In any case such increase could not be vouched as one had to see that by increased freights commodities did not lose the market.

Replying to Prof. Kale, Mr. McLean said that under the present contract, the Company's shareholders could not legally refuse to pay higher prices, if Government thought of imposing the proposed duty. Perhaps, they could only insist on the guaranteed interest. Whether profits can be allowed to vanish under law, he was not prepared to say.

Prof. Kale drew Mr. McLean's attention to the changes made in certain quarter against the G. I. P. Railway Company as being extravagant in expenditure on management, and asked if the Company could reduce such extravagant expenditure so as to be able to meet extra-costs. Witness was also told that Government themselves complained that owing to extravagant expenditure of G. I. P. Railway, it was unable to as much as it was expected to. Mr. replied, that they were reducing penses.

The Board then adjourned to-day when the evidence of & C. I. Railway Company

The S. S. "Ga Indian emigrants left Fiji on 6th to arrive in C Sir W. R.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

4 YEARS' RIGOROUS FOR CHEATING.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji and a Common Jury.)

Emperor

vs.

Maganlal Jivandas.

The accused in this case was charged with cheating one Ganpatlal Madhavji in respect of a sum of Rs. 21,000 on or about 1923.

Mr. T. K. Thanavalla, Advocate, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. M. P. Amin, Advocate, appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution are that the complainant was a dealer in gold and silver and the accused was a broker. On 14th May, 1923, the accused went to the complainant and represented to him that his constituent, one Jamnadas Harkissondas had 1,000 tolas of gold bar for sale at the rate of Rs. 25-3-6 per tola. The complainant offered to purchase it at Rs. 25-3-3 per tola. The accused accepted the offer and a bargain was struck. As that was the not settlement day for the Vaida, the accused asked the complainant to pay the price and to take delivery of the gold. On that the complainant handed to the accused 25 currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each and some other small notes of the value of Rs. 1,000 to his employee, one Vithaldas, and asked him to accompany the accused to the Pedhi of Jamnadas, the seller. The accused with Vithaldas went away in a victoria. The accused instead of taking Vithaldas to the Pedhi of Jamnadas took him to the National Bank of India. On reaching the Bank the accused asked Vithaldas to hand over the money to him, saying that the gold bar was with the Bank and that he would get it from the Bank on payment of the price. Vithaldas gave the money to the accused and waited outside. The accused disappeared with the money and did not return. Vithaldas then telephoned to his master and on inquiries being made at the Bank it was ascertained that the accused had absconded with the money. Complaint was made to the police and advertisements were given in the newspapers for the apprehension of the accused. Eventually in the month of July last the accused was traced in Calcutta when he was arrested.

The defence of the accused was that he had nothing to do with the alleged transaction and that he knew nothing about it and that in fact he was in Calcutta on 14th May, 1923.

After the arguments of both the counsels and the summing up of the learned Judge, the jury retired to consider their verdict. They unanimously found him guilty of the offence he was charged with.

The learned Judge, taking into consideration one previous conviction, sentenced the accused to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment.

TATA BANK CASE.

FURTHER HEARING.

(Before His Lordship Mr. Justice Pratt.)

P. D. Shamdasani and others ..... Plaintiffs.

v.

The Tata Industrial Bank & others. Defendants

The further hearing of this case was resumed yesterday when replying to the points raised by Mr. Dalvi, the Advocate-General said that the fact of disagreement among Directors only indicated that there was a full discussion on the scheme, and they thought it a fair arrangement. As regards the amounts due from the Directors, they could have as well got the money in the market if their loans were withdrawn. The compensation payable to the officers of the Tata Bank was to be paid by the Central Bank, and did not require to be mentioned in the notice. The fallacy on the other side, was that they confused the question of the sufficiency of notice with that of the merits of the case. The Central Bank was not taking over a going concern. The Tata Bank would have stopped but for the amalgamation.

Dealing with the plaintiffs' contention regarding ruling out the point of order, counsel submitted that once it was ruled out of order, he could not be allowed to speak on it. The amendment amounting to a negation of the original proposition, and was rightly ruled out. Dealing with the next complaint counsel said that the minutes of the meeting do not say that the plaintiff was not allowed to speak.

P. C.—The shareholders ought to have heard him.

The Advocate-General.—They did not want to hear him. They could not be forced. The plaintiff asked the meeting if it wanted to hear him, but getting reply in the negative, he took his seat.

Dealing with the proceedings of the second meeting, counsel submitted that that was entirely a matter of internal management within the competence of the meeting, and referred to the rule in Foss v. Harbottle which was applicable here. As regards the validity of the poll, counsel submitted that article 94 was a complete answer

SUFFICIENCY OF NOTICE.

Mr. B. J. Desai, arguing on behalf of the Central Bank dealt with the issues raised in the case.

With regard to the 1st issue whether para 10 disclosed any cause of action, counsel said that the irregularity alleged was that no permission was asked for or granted by the meeting for withdrawing the amendments and the demand for poll. Taking that as true, he submitted that the meeting irregularly did what it was competent to do regularly. That did not vitiate the proceedings of the meeting. Voting for the last amendment rectified the technical irregularity, if any, of the previous one. Further, the matter was 'intra-vires' of the meeting and being a question of purely internal management the Court could not interfere.

Mr. Desai then dealt with the second issue regarding the sufficiency of the notice. He conceded that the notice should not be couched in general terms for the purpose of concealment of material facts. But, he submitted the notice and the circular must be read together. The circular gave a correct and substantial summary of the agreement and offered inspection. There could not therefore arise any question of concealment. The shareholders were told in explicit terms what they were to get. The recommendation of the transaction had nothing to do with the sufficiency of notice. This was true even if there was fraud. The directors did their moral duty—even though it was not a legal duty—by quoting the opinion of experts, i.e. the auditors. There was, therefore, no obligation on their part to discuss the merits of the scheme.

After comparing the financial position of the two Banks, counsel said that the Tata Bank shareholders stood to gain by the scheme. They were going to be equal partners in the new concern. If there had been no liquidation, the outstanding would not have been taken at their face value, with the result that the industrial investments and landed properties would not have got the price they got. There would have been, in consequence, a great loss to the Tata Bank shareholders. The evidence showed that the assets were 200 lakhs.

His Lordship referred to Mr. P. C. Sethna's statement that the shares were issued at a premium.

Mr. Desai said that the word "premium" was unfortunate. What he meant was that there was no present to anybody. The Tata shareholders were going to be joint owners of the reserve with the shareholders of the bank. Their fallacy lay in thinking that 70 lakhs cash was paid up, and they share the 70 lakhs. The Lloyds having to withdraw the credit of the amalgamation was put and submitted that it was on the main.

[illegible] replied to the points men-

tioned by Mr. Dalvi as necessary to be disclosed. The fact that outstandings were taken at their face value was in their favour, and need not be specifically mentioned. The relative position of the two banks would not have influenced the judgment of the shareholders. The disagreement among the Directors was also not a matter necessary to be mentioned, because the advantages or otherwise of the scheme was a matter for the shareholders to decide. As regards the debts due from the Directors, counsel submitted that the debts were not due from them 'personally', but jointly as agents of the Bank and consequently as sureties. They had no personal interest in those loans. Under the circumstances counsel submitted that there was no obligation on them to disclose those points.

The hearing of the case was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

"TELEGRAPH" GRATIFIED AT EVIDENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Commenting on Saturday's evidence before the Services Commission the "Daily Telegraph" is gratified that so early the Commissioners should have had the truth, however unpalatable, brought to their notice. The paper says time has not yet come when the British responsibility for and cooperation in the work of the Indian services can with advantage either be ended or reduced. Still less can their quality be lowered. The paper approves the general direction of the Indian policy, but thinks the pace with which the Reforms were forced upon India constitutes a danger. All our recent policy seems to be characterised by same lack of temperament. The "Telegraph" incidentally suggests that more than half the trouble in India is caused by the indiscriminate manner in which young Indians are welcomed here. It trusts the attempt of the Indian authorities to ignore the post-war doubling of the cost of living will fail for the political sagacity and honour of Britain is concerned in the matter.—Reuter.

PROVINCIALISATION OF I.E.S.

EUROPEAN PERSONNEL NOT ESSENTIAL

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

Justice Lindsay and Justice Suleman of the Allahabad High Court and Mr. A. H. Mackenzie, Director of Public Instruction, appeared before the Lee Commission to-day. Justice Lindsay who is senior member of the Indian Civil Service in this province was heard in private. The other two witnesses were examined in public.

In his statement Justice Suleman says he considers the European element in the higher services desirable for some time to come, but would remove all control to the Government of India. He advocates the amalgamation of Imperial and Provincial services, as it would do away with the sense of degradation felt by provincial officers. He divides all-India services into two groups: firstly, requiring administrative capacity like the executive branch of the Civil Service, Police, etc.; and secondly, requiring specialised study and general education like the judicial branch, medicine, education, etc. In the first group appointments should be largely by promotion. In the second promotions as well as direct appointment would be necessary. Justice Suleman deals at length with the readjustment necessary in the judicial machinery. The profession of law in India, he says, is a Western institution. Nevertheless Indians have fully proved their aptitude for it. On the other hand, Civil Service men become sessions and subordinate judges without acquaintance with civil law. In fact, the growth of second appeals in the High Courts is partly due to the inexperience of young judicial officers for which not they but the system is responsible. His scheme of judicial machinery is that racial proportions must be abandoned, that half the appointments be made by competitive examination both in England and India for the best candidates, whether Indians or Europeans, about a quarter to be promoted from lower grades and about a quarter to be recruited by direct appointment from the bar. The judicial and executive functions must be separated and the Civil Service man choosing judicial branch be required to pass some law examination of a high standard. The Government of India must control all appointments, the only exception to this being that High Court judges must hold appointments direct from the Crown for preserving their traditional independence. He does not think the contingency has arisen to overpay recruits and they must not incur expenses beyond the resources of the country. The existing salary of judges does not attract the best men. None in any province, except of course the Governor, should have a salary equal to that of the Chief Justice. In his oral evidence, Justice Suleman emphasised the points in his statement.

MR. MACKENZIE'S EVIDENCE.

In his statement, Mr. Mackenzie, Director of Public Instruction, opines that the Indian Educational Service should, as soon as possible, be organised on a provincial basis, the rights and privileges of existing members being fully conserved. He does not consider the retention of the European personnel essential, provided the existing European members of the Service are replaced gradually by the appointment of Indians carefully selected on grounds of merit and qualification. But the appointment of Europeans, for example, as principals of intermediate colleges and professors in training colleges would be desirable even after the lapse of a period of twenty years in order to maintain the present standard of education. All new recruits to the I. C. S. be appointed and controlled by the Local Government. Such Europeans as are recruited for the I. E. S. be appointed on special terms under agreement with the local Governments. Short-term contracts, say for five years, would meet the case of training colleges if suitable men could be found willing to take up short-term appointments. But it would be in the interests of local Governments to make permanent appointments as the value of the Europeans increases once they have acquired a knowledge of vernaculars and of the customs and conditions of the country. He favours separate superior provincial services. On the question of service conditions and necessity for relief, he endorses generally the views put forward by European members.

S. G. P. C. PREACHER CONVICTED.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 27.

Gyani Gurmukhsingh Musafer, a preacher of the S. G. P. C. was convicted under section 17(1) Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 200 fine or, in default, to undergo six weeks' further rigorous imprisonment.

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S ADDRESS.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CHAWPATTY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a Public Meeting will be held on the Chawpatty Sands on Saturday, the 1st December 1923 at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Maulana Shaukat Ali will speak. The public are requested to muster strong at the meeting.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee request all the Volunteer Corps to be present at Chawpatty Sands on Saturday the 1st December 1923 at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

MR. JAMNADAS' LECTURE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report of my Monday evening's speech in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, which appears in this morning's "Chronicle" purporting to be the full text as promised in your yesterday's issue, is an inaccurate and very imperfect summary of what I actually said at the meeting. The report is likely to prove particularly misleading as it appears throughout in the first person. Judging from the result, it seems to me that, your representative was more interested in the silly ejaculations of the rowdy elements in the hall than in my remarks. I hope, therefore, that you at least, will extend to me the courtesy of allowing me to state my position as I outlined it. In the first lace, I claimed that the result of the elections throughout the country is a clear vindication of the principles for which some of us have fought and stood during the last three years. My view has since received confirmation from the report of the No-Change Party leaders' Conference at Ahmedabad. They, at all events, have grasped the true meaning of the removal of the ban against Council-entry. The rush of voters to the polls on this occasion is quite conclusive that the tide has definitely set in favour of a constitutional agitation for Swaraj. Otherwise, (even apart from this unmistakable attitude of the electorates), there was no need for the alarm felt by the No-Changers at the success of the Swarajists at the polls.

My second point was that in the matter of winning Swaraj at the earliest possible moment there is no appreciable difference of opinion among the different political parties. The threat of wrecking, like many another of its kind, as for instance, that of resuming Civil Disobedience, which even Lala Lajpat Rai was constrained in your columns to regard as a empty election cry, may be ignored since it has served the purpose of hoodwinking the voters. The danger, as I pointed out, lies now in another direction, namely, the insistent attempt at mixing up the freedom of the Jazirut-ul-Arab with the problem of Swaraj for India. The ranks of those who have perceived this danger are growing. Swami Shraddhanand recently in a plainly-worded article showed the folly of allowing the Congress to be dominated by Mussalman leaders who, in their turn, are but the mouthpieces of Ulemas, learned no doubt in the Scripture but utterly ignorant of politics. India has made abundant sacrifices for the sake of Hindu-Muslim unity to secure the revision of the Turkish Treaty and the restoration of the dignity of the Khalifa. While that unity has receded further into the background, the discovery is being made by degrees that the secular authority of the Khalifa is not an indispensable adjunct of his spiritual position and that the Turks will brook no outside interference, not even from Mussulmans, in their solution of the Khilafat question. Now, we are being sidetracked again, this time on the freedom of Jazirut-ul-Arab as part and parcel of our Swaraj problem. It will be unpardonable folly to ignore the bitter experiences of the recent past and weaken our ranks to the detriment of the interests of the country.—Yours, etc.,

JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

LEE COMMISSION.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY ON 2ND.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

Lee Commission reaches Bombay on Sunday next and commences its regular sittings in the northern wing of the University building on Tuesday. Witnesses from Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces will be heard in Bombay. As in Allahabad, Services Associations will be heard first. It is understood that the Commission soon after its arrival in Bombay will take an early opportunity of having an informal conference with the Bombay Government. According to provisional arrangements representatives of Services Associations will be examined in the following order. Bombay Branches of the European Government Servants Association and the I.C.S. Association, All-Indian Imperial Police Association, Bombay Branch of the Indian Imperial Police Association, Bombay Political Department Association, All-Indian Agricultural Service Association and Indian Veterinary Service Association and the Bombay Branch of the Forest Association.

HINDUS UNDER MUSLIM RULE.

(Continued from page 6.)

describes the working of "Dak Chouki" as it was then called. The words "Dak Munshi" and "Harkara" and many others survive to this day. The postal arrangements were of two kinds. (1) foot post and (2) horse post. The former, as we know, is still in use where there are no railways.

Administration of justice.

The administration of justice was a subject of supreme importance. Revenue, civil and criminal courts were established at each centre. Public and political offences were tried by the same standard and all criminal cases came under this head. These were tried by "king's officers" while revenue matters were dealt with by a Revenue court. All questions relating to civil rights among non-Muslims were left to be decided by the great exponents of the law of that religion, (among Muslims to the Kazi.) The Lord Chancellor of the Empire was known as *'Kazi-ul-Kuzat,*. No one was allowed to give evidence or witness a document unless he bore a good character. To check untruthfulness in the witnesses perjury was made one of the principal offences against the State. The chief feature of the Muslim rule was that the successive rulers who occupied the Imperial throne attached great importance to the dispensing of even handed justice to all their subjects. Speaking about the Moghul rule Ovington, a European traveller of some note who visited India in the 17th century, says that "the Great Moghul is the main ocean of justice, he generally determines with exact justice and equity, for there is no pleading of peerage or privilege before him but the meanest man is as soon heard by him as the chief omrah which makes the omrahs very circumspect of their actions" Truly in the popular imagination these rulers were the very emblems of justice.

Art and Architecture.

Fencing, shooting, racing, wrestling, boating, and in short, all sorts of manly sports and games were introduced and encouraged. Among indoor games chess was universal. The standard or a people's progress and civilization is generally judged and determined by the degree of perfection which they have attained in their art and painting. The architecture introduced and developed by the Mahomedans combined the forms of Byzantine, Saracenic and Indian architecture. By a combination of these they developed a new form of architecture the like of which can hardly be found anywhere. "These kings built like giants" we are told, "and finished like jewellers." but the culminating point of beauty and progress was reached in the reign of Shah Jahan—the lover of art and beauty. It was the desire of beauty that made Shah Jahan the architect-poet, his nerves of delight always quivered at the contact of beauty. If we wish to see the perfection of the art of the Moghuls in India we have only to examine the ruins of their cities. And what Dr. Johnson has said of Iona is also true of India—that that man is little to be envied whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Delhi and Agra

CIVIC GUARDS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my last letter, published in your issue of the 24th instant, I appealed to the Council of the Girgaon Congress Committee to adopt the scheme of Civic Guards which was under its consideration. I am glad to read an announcement in to-day's papers that the scheme has been adopted and that the work has been begun with seriousness and enthusiasm. While congratulating the Council of the G.D.C.C. on this step, may I now appeal to the public to support it in its undertaking? I am, of course, not such a hopeless pessimist as to fear that enough energetic young Congressmen will not be forthcoming from Girgaum to make the civic Guard movement successful. The students from National Colleges will naturally lend the response to this call for volunteers, but I wish to take this opportunity to make a special appeal to the students of non-National Colleges in this city to join the movement. One of the sad by-products of the non-co-operation movement (for which of course, I do not hold non-co-operators responsible) has been the political isolation of the College-going youth. Before non-co-operation, College students were the most active element in our political life. After non-co-operation, a feeling seems to have grown among them that they are political outcasts and that their interference in politics is uncalled for. If such a feeling really exists, immediate and effective steps must be taken to counteract it, and the College student must be helped in coming into his own. The civic Guards movement, (especially because the volunteers are not required to sign a rigid pledge) opens a promising field to the College student to prove that though he is unable to answer to the highest expectations of the Congress, he still can play a part in the Nation's political life, which is by no means insignificant and for which the Congress will be glad to give him an honourable recognition. Will the College student miss this golden opportunity?—Yours, etc.,

'EARNEST".

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Official and Personal.

Moulana Mahammad Ali arrived at Delhi from Ahmedabad. He left for Aligarh on Wednesday morning.

His Excellency Lord Lytton held a durbar at Government House on Wednesday at which a number of title holders were invested including Father Van Der Schueren who received the Kaisar-i-Hind medal (first class).

ANGLO-SAXON EXPLOITATION.

WILL H. E. SUPPORT IT?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Never before have the Baronets and Knights of Bombay refused to participate in a function that was to be inaugurated by the Governor of the Province. And yet, we notice to-day, the best friends and staunchest admirers of the Governor, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas declining to attend the first session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, which H. E. is said to open. This is enough for the Governor of Bombay and the Government of India to gauge the depth and the intensity of Indian feeling against the policy and practice of the European Chambers of Commerce: Here are some facts, which will speak for themselves:—

Trade.

(1) What brought the British to India?

(2) What led them to acquire land and power? Trade?

(3) What made them fight for and annex territories? Monopoly of Trade!

(4) Who represent the British trade interests in India? The various European Chambers of Commerce!

(5) Why is the mangement of Railways left in the hands of Companies? So that the latter can conveniently give preference to European Traders!

(6) What is the Army in India meant for? For the protection of India (not of the Indians)—India, which is the greatest and best customer of British manufactures! And who represent the latter? European Chambers of Commerce!

(7) And why are the most expensive I. C. S., I. M. S., I. P. S., I. E. S., P. W. D., etc., maintained? For smoothing the way and safeguarding the interests of British Traders—those white Chambers of Commerce!

(8) Sir, do you remember the impressions of an American Traveller in India? Said he:—

"India was won by Irish Soldiers; is governed by English Civilians, in the interests of Scottish Traders" !!!

(9) Does H. E. stand for Anglo-Saxon exploitation? If not, how can he consistently open the session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and thus lend his official support to a movement, that is opposed to the best interests of the country, and that is determined to oppose any protection to the Indian steel Industry?

(10) Will H. E. placate the white jingoes of Bengal or will he stand aside, and respect the outraged feelings of all Indians at the sight of the European Chambers moving heaven and earth to stifle the infant steel Industry of India?

It is still hoped by the best friends of H. E. that he will not inflict another terrible blow to an Indian Key Industry right on the eve of his retirement. Let us see, how far their expectations are justified.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

MR. BAPTISTA'S NEUTRALITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On Monday when the Bombay Municipal Corporation adopted by 46 votes against 35 the draft address to be presented to the outgoing Governor a strange phenomenon occurred which requires an explanation. Among the members who refrained from voting were Mr. Joseph Baptista and Mr. Parelker. I do not desire to say anything in regard to Mr. Parelker because the public do not know much about his political activities, but Mr. Joseph Baptista certainly owes an explanation to the public and his electors for maintaining such a strange neutrality over the question. Mr. Baptista knew very well what the opinion of the public, including his electors, is on the matter. Besides, only a few days ago he had publicly avowed that he was against veting an address to the present Governor as he had made it plain in his Presidential Address at the Maharashtra Conference some time ago. This sudden change of mentality, therefore on Mr. Bantista's part requires some explanation which I hope he would hasten to offer, especially he sits in the Corporation as a representative of the people and not as a nominee of the Government.—Yours etc.,

CITIZEN.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Indian readers of Newspapers know very well the attitude of the Anglo-Indian Papers towards our aspirations. Knowing that as we do, we have to consider, whether it is proper for us to help our opponents by subscribing to these papers; not that we should not read them; we may read and read them carefully in our reading rooms or buy them second hand.

Belonging to the class of editors, you may perhaps not like the idea; but it does not follow that you should refuse to publish my view. I trust, you will be pleased to take a proper view of your duty and publish these few lines.—Yours, etc.,

D.

Nov. 25.

Major Severn Williams, District Magistrate, Residency bazaars. Secunderabad sentenced a post peon named Sayanna to two years' rigorous imprisonment for misappropriating forty letters which were found in his house.—A. P.

ENGINEERING CONGRESS.

GOVERNOR ON ENGINEERING UNDERTAKINGS.

The tenth annual meeting of the Bombay Engineering Congress was opened yesterday in the Royal Institute of Science hall by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay. There was a fairly large attendance of delegates and visitors. Among those present were Hon. Sir M. Hayward, Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawerence, Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Hon. Khan Bahadur Hidayatullah, Sir Arthur Froom and Dr. R. P. Paranjpye.

Mr. Thistleton Dyer, the President of the Congress, in opening the proceedings welcomed His Excellency on behalf of the Congress and dwelt on its objects broadly. In course of his speech he said that their Congress, being one of the oldest Associations of Engineers had resolved to encourage the formation of similar Congresses in other parts of the country and had also supported the idea of amaglamation of all such bodies into one big Engineering Society for the whole of India. He then invited His Excellency to open the Congress.

His Excellency the Governor in his opening address referred to the rapid progress made by the Presidency in Engineering work during the last few years. He expressed his interest in the Engineering undertakings in the country and hoped that these would continue to advance along sound and solid lines. He thanked the members of the Congress for the opportunity afforded to him of meeting them in that hall before his departure for England.

PROGRAMME OF ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS.

PROTEST PUBLIC MEETING ON SATURDAY.

Under the auspices of the Fiscal Reform League a public meeting will be held on Saturday (the 1st instant) at 6 p.m. at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel to protest against the reported programme of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon at their forthcoming Conference.

VICEROY IN BANGALORE.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 27.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the address of welcome from the Municipal Committee of the Civil and Military station of Bangalore today:—

"You have referred to the reformed constitution in British India and your desire to have some share in the reform scheme. I find that you made observations on this subject to my predecessor also in 1919. Aspirations to share in the responsibility for the administration and for representation always command my respect. You must, however, remember that in your case your suggestion is hedged about with difficulties arising out of the history and special conditions of the assigned tract. This tract, you are aware, is not British India but is a portion of an Indian State assigned to the Government of India to be held and administered as a military station. The permanent status of the tract is that of an integral part of the Mysore State, though for a special reason the administration of this portion of State territory is carried on by a Resident responsible to the Government of India. The tract for this reason has no parallel with either Ajmer-Merwara of Delhi which, though also administered by the Government of India like Bangalore, are portions of British India. As far as purely local interests are concerned the Government of India have been able to put into effect in Bangalore the principle of representation and you have an elected nonofficial majority on the municipal commission but from what I have said you will understand that there are insuperable difficulties in the way of granting representation in the Legislative Assembly to a small tract which is not a portion of British India. As regards the establishment of a local advisory committee some of the difficulties, to which I have alluded, do not exist but there are constitutional objections of another kind. If a committee of this kind is merely an informal body for the purpose of discussion it is necessarily of an unsatisfying and infructuous nature. We have explored its possibilities elsewhere and have been obliged to reject it in several instances and before I could make any promise of sympathetic consideration for such a scheme in Bangalore the proposal would require a full examination in its legal, constitutional and practical aspects.

VICEROY'S TOUR CURTAILED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

Owing to the railway breach between Madras and Calcutta the Viceroy's tour to Madras has been curtailed by one day and he will now leave Madras on Tuesday the 11th December instead of Wednesday the 12th December.

ALL-INDIA SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

The 4th ression of the above Conference will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. in the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road. Delegates from all over India have been arriving. Dr. Annie Besant will arrive by the Madras Mail to-day. Nearly 35 social work institutions outside Bombay will be represented in the Conference and in Bombay over 55 institutions have sent their representatives.

ALL-INDIA SERVICES.

PROVINCIALISATION URGED.

PLEA FOR STOPPING EUROPEAN RECRUITMENT.

LEE COMMISSION PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 27.

The immediate stoppage of European recruitment and the provincialisation of All-India Services were urged before the Lee Commission to-day by the Provincial Civil Service Association represented by Sheikh Makbul Hussain, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, and Kunwar Maharaj Singh, Deputy Commissioner, Bahraich. The other witnesses examined were Mr. Zafar Hussain, Vakil and Mr. G. L. Mukerjee District Sessions Judge, Azamgarh. The latter gave evidence on behalf of the Provincial Judicial Service.

In their statement the Civil Service Association observes that even with the immediate cessation of European recruitment, Europeans would continue to man the majority of posts for many years to come and for twenty years a sufficient number of them would be holding superior appointments. "It is morally certain that within ten years there will be provincial autonomy in at least all important provinces, and it is impossible to contemplate the combination of autonomous governments with services not controlled by Ministers." It is conceded that there may possibly be a diminution of efficiency if their proposal is accepted, but there should be countervailing advantages. In any case, the standard of the administration must be guided by the personnel of government and not of its executive officers. Moreover of recent years there has been a great rise in the intellectual and moral standard of the country which would continue and raise the corresponding standard of the public services manned by Indians. Local talent is available. It is therefore urged that the highest civil services be recruited wholly and immediately in India on a provincial basis, the function of the services, particularly of the I. C. S. being to act in subordination to local Governments under which they serve. With the advance in responsible government the previous authority of the civilian was diminishing considerably and the position of officers employed in the Central or Provincial Secretariats would eventually be similar to that of permanent officials in England.

CONTROL OF RECRUITMENT.

All recruitment should be controlled by rules framed by local Governments subject if need be to the approval of the Central Government and all officers should be under local Governments' control. Local Governments should be at liberty to appoint Europeans if competent Indians are not available. The Government of India should continue to make selections from the Provinces for posts directly under it, though it may for posts, requiring special qualifications or for services left under its control, also make direct recruitment. If, however, European recruitment, is still to continue, there should be absolutely no difference between European and Indian officers in respect of control by Government in their country rights and privileges except that the European should be given a suitable overseas allowance, otherwise racial antagonism would be accentuated. If examination in England was to continue (though the Association is opposed to it) Indians should not be debarred from sitting for such examinations. The Secretary of State could act as recruiting agent.

As regards pay, it is urged that the existing rates for Europeans and Indians should continue and there be neither an increase for Europeans nor decrease for Indians on the existing emoluments. The pay is already on an Indian basis and Europeans are getting an overseas allowance. Any further decrease in the pay of Indian would result in the best talents in the country going to other more lucrative professions and deserting official life. The present pay of Indians is not considered excessive. The Association urges, the constitution of a separate superior Provincial Civil Service to be termed Provincial Commissions, for example, the U. P. Commission, all members of the All-India Services and those of the Provincial Service holding superior or listed posts to be members of such Commission. The Association further urges that the claim of the Provincial Service for higher appointments should not be ignored as selected men from this service are better qualified than those directly recruited. It is also urged that Provincial Service men promoted to superior posts should be given equal rights and privileges with members of the All-India Service and that in no case should there be a curtailment of the position and prospects of Provincial Service men in whatever appointments.

ORAL EXAMINATIONS.

Messrs. Kunkar Maharaj Singh and Maqbul Hussain were the first witnesses to be orally examined to-day. Lord Lee, referring to their written statement wherein they had advocated the complete cessation of the European element, drew attention on the one hand to the terms of reference requiring them to report on the responsibility of the Crown for the Government of India, an enquiry compatible with the responsibility of and on other to witnesses statement that their proposal would result in the loss of efficiency.

Mr. Maharaj Singh replied that, that was so, but there would be countervailing advantages. The European element would still remain preponderating for many years.

Lord Lee. But then they will all be at the top and none at the bottom. You think that compatible with the British Crown's responsibility the recruitment of young men from England can be done away with?

Witness:—That is my view.

In his personal note Mr. Maqbul Hussain had observed. I am convinced that if full effect is given to the spirit of the Reforms and the altered conditions in India are fully realised in England, Indian Services will fail to attract Europeans of the right stamp except perhaps on prohibitive rates of pay. I know for a fact that even for Indians of intellect and character the services open to them have lost much of their attractions. The difficulties of an official position generally have considerably increased while, its amenities have decreased, and these processes will continue. Europeans will have additional disadvantages.

Lord Lee observed that this was a frank admission of the conditions, and referring to witness' further statement that racial feeling was not likely to disappear asked what he meant.

Mr. Maharaj Singh explained that Mr. Maqbul Hussain meant by that remark that if Europeans were still recruited against the wishes of Indians it could accentuate racial feeling.

Lord Lee next drew the attention of Mr Maqbul Hussain to another of his remarks alleging that Europeans in the Services were the chief obstacle to the realisation of self-government, and asked whether he had read in the press quite an opposite assurance repeatedly given by representatives of the Services already examined.

Witness repied that was his own impression.

Mr. Kunwar Maharaj Singh intervening observed that it was a difference only of degree at which Indians and Europeans were willing to proceed.

The Chairman next referred to the witnesses scheme of provincialisation of the All-India Services, and asked whether owing to local pressure this would not result in all posts going to men in the province. What about the ideal of national unity?

Mr. Maharaj Singh replied that even now nine-tenths of the posts held by Indians in All-India services every province were manned by Indians of the province.

Mr. Samarth added the suggestion whether the I.C.S. be not maintained on an All-India basis as a national cement.

Witness replied that the 'National ideal would be achieved through the General Legislature and the Central Government would still have certain services, like Customs, under its control.

Further questioned on this point by Mr. Kaul and Mr. Samarth, the witnesses observed that the rules for recruitment to be approved by the Central Government should be so framed as to secure uniformity in the provinces.

Mr. Samarth asked Mr. Maqbul Hussain to clear a statement of his that if the position was to be reconsidered India would have to have military rule, witness explained that going back on the Reforms would be almost impossible.

Lord Lee. Have you anything in particular to base that apprehension on.

Answer:—No.

SCHEME OF PROVINCIALISATION.

Replying to Sir Reginald Craddock, Mr. Maharaj Singh said under his scheme of provincialisation 50 per cent of the superior posts would be filled by competitive examination and 50 per cent by promotions from the Provincial Service.

Mr. Zafar Hussain, Vakil, was heard next. He said he was voicing the opinion of the Muhammedan party in the first U. P. Council. Replying to the Chairman he urged the transferrence of control to the Government of India acting with the Central Legislatures with the power of nets vested in the King. The lowering of the pay of all India Services and rising that of the Provincial Service with a view to equalise them was also advocated but he would pay Europeans an overseas allowance to cover their market value. He thoghut the paucity of European recruits was due not to insufficient emoluments but to the recent agitation which had now died, and hoped recruits would now be coming forward. He oppose the fixing of any proportion for Indian or European and urged competitive examination to be held in India alone.

When Professor Coupland asked whether an examination in India was likely to attract British youth, witness replied that just as Indians were proceeding to England, Europeans could as well come out to India at their expense if the terms were sufficiently attractive.

Replying to Mr. Basu witness explained that his remark that at present officers were irresponsible meant that being under control of outside authority the officer sometimes ignored the heads of departments.

Sir Cyril Jackson asked whether witness while advocating an examination in India considered the standard of education here as high as in England Mr. Samarth thereupon asked witness whether it was not the fact that in the last simultaneous examination at Allahabad the Indian passed candidates whose papers were examined by the Civil Service Commissioner secured very high marks.

Witness replied in the affirmative.

Lord Lee: I think Mr. Samarth is cross-examining Sir Cyril Jackson. (Laughter.)

Lord Lee asked witness whether he subscribed to the view that the training of Indians in England did them no good.

Witness:—Yes.

MR. MUKHERJI'S EVIDENCE.

The last witness examined to-day was Mr. G. L. Mukherji, District and Sessions Judge, Azamgarh, who tendered interesting evidence. He believes that the European element at present is desirable in the administration including the Judicial Service, and that all recruitment to made by the Governor-General-in-Council. As regards safeguards Indians have no right to ask for it, and he would do away even with the existing safeguards. European members as coming from the governing race would no doubt ask for it, but Europeans should also in the interest of good Government be prepared to be controlled and directed by an Indian element.

Lord Lee.—What about the guarantee asked or by the fresh recruit?

Witness:—I will give him a guarantee by the Government of India in the form of a covenant which would be binding on future legislatures.

Lord Lee.—What about the security of their prospects?

Mr. Mukherjee:—This I will guarantee by laying down in the term of contract that Europeans will be appointed to higher posts exactly to the proportion of his recruitment that is, if 50 per cent Europeans were recruited, then half of the higher appointments be reserved for them.

Lord Lee:—Well that is a suggestion deserving consideration.

As for pay witness considered the existing scales, both for Europeans and Indians, should be maintained. Every one wanted to get as much as he could. (Laughter.) What was there to prevent Europeans from asking for more three years hence.

Replying to Mr. Basu, he said if Europeans in the required numbers were not available then higher emoluments would have to be offered, the financial position of the country must be kept in view.

Mr. Samarth: Why not meet the financial difficulty by reducing the pay of the Indian and giving an increased allowance to the European to attract him?

Witness: I won't disturb the existing Indian pay. It should not be reduced.

Lord Lee asked witness his opinion about the guarantee of pension. Would he concede the demand for commutation of the whole pension if Government had a voice in seeing that two-thirds of it was properly invested say in Government securities or be placed in the hands of trustees?

Witness replied that he would permit it provided two-thirds was guaranteed, but he was afraid that on the financial grounds there would be a strain on the Indian revenue in paying in a lump sum for commutation of pensions. He considered that the commutation rate had been unjustifiably lowered.

AMALGAMATION OF SERVICES.

Mr. Mukherjee further suggested that all Provincial Services be merged into All-India Services. Thus the Civil Services might be named All-India Administrative Service, and the Judicial as All-India Judicial Service. The cadre would be the one and the same, and after ten or eleven years selection would be made for promotions to higher posts. All officers, whether Indian or European, would have the same status and pay beginning from the lowest rank of the Service but the European in addition to his salary would have a large overseas allowance to cover his market value. The European should be guaranteed proper prospects and his promotion from lower ranks be rapid, while in the case of the Indian the selection must be made solely on merit.

When asked by a member as to why he would make this distinction between the European and Indian, witness replied that the European came out to India on certain prospects, but this would be only a temporary phase as under autonomous administration, the necessity for such a distinction would not arise. Taking the concrete case of the Judicial Service, he would make one cadre for Judicial Service and its highest post, that, is, the Chief Justiceship, would be open to every member competent in the service who would rise up to it. He would start the Indian and European with the minimum of Rs 350 per mensem but would allow Rs 250 overseas allowance. He would promote Europeans ordinarily whether competent of not to District Judgeship. He was emphatic as to the necessity of a separate Judicial Service so that Judges would be local Judges. The Indian portion of the Indian Judicial Service must be recruited and trained in India.

Replying to Mr. Basu, he said his scheme contemplated that recruitment to the Judicial Service should be by competitive examination. At the present even with intention of getting the best men some of the best men were left out. If necessary he would reserve 25 per cent. of the posts for backward communities, from among those of them who had sat in the examination and obtained a certain number of marks.

As regards High Court Judgeships these, should be distributed among Indians and Europeans according to the proportion of their strength.

Replying to Mr. Kaul, he said he would appoint the maximum number of Indians on a definite scale for ten years and then wait for two years before proceeding further.

Mr. Kaul asked why he was opposed to the Provincial Service remaining separate, as in effect even under his proposal it would continue to be a junior service.

Mr. Mukherjee said the name made a good deal of difference. When a name implying inferiority was removed much heart-burning would disappear.

Replying to Mr Basu and Mr. Samarth, witness agreed that Judges in expensive places like Calcutta and Bombay should be given a local allowance. He would make the Government of India the recruiting and controlling authority. Primarily the local Governments would be the controlling authority but the final word might be of the Governor-General. He, however, urged the training of Indians selected for administrative posts in England as at present. He considered the proportionate pension uncalled for and having no moral basis. In the case of house rent he would give relief by putting the maximum deductable from pay at 6 per cent. He would raise the rate of interest in the case of the provident fund and would concede medical attendance to families on moderate charges.

BREACHES ON MADRAS RLY. RESTORED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 27.

The line between Duvvada and Waltair has been restored yesterday and through running of mail trains only is resumed to and from Chipurupalle owing to breaches on the Bengal Nagpur Railway. Nos. 31 and 10 passenger trains will continue to run between Madras and Samalkot and Nos. 9 and 32 trains between Madras and Anakapalle only until further advice.

KENYA IMMIGRATION ORDINANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 26.

It is understood that the full text of the draft Kenya Immigrants' Regulation and employment ordinance mentioned in a recent Reuter's telegram from Nairobi has not yet reached India and is expected to arrive in the near future. The draft has not yet received the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and has been published in the Colony for the purpose of eliciting opinions of the various communities affected. It is further understood that the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India will also be given an opportunity to state their views on the proposals.

CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, November 29.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3328-21—Amin and D, Nathalal Chhaganlal v Ochhavlal Goculdas, Mulla and M Motichand and D, Edgelow G W and Co.

948-20—Motichand and D, Pranlal Kanji v Vallabhram Amarchand and ors v Dapuary F and D.

3871-21—N C Dalal and Co, N G Bujanker v Motilal Chunilal Hira Khanwalla, Kanga and Co.

3872-21—Surajmal and Co, The firm of Raghunath Hirachand v Lalchand Boridas and ors, Amin and D.

3491-21—Purmanand C and J, Nanalal Morarji Daru v Popatlal Jivram and Co, Dharamsy D and Co.

3989-21—Payne and Co, Ahmed Suleman Dinath v Sorabji Hormusji and Co, Unwalla P and P.

4058-21—Payne and Co, Madanji Mohanji v Gordhandas Manji, Merwanji K and Co.

3144-21—Crawford B and Co., Ambaji Gangaram v Bhagsheth Balsheth and another Purmanand C and J, Shroff and V.

3745-21—Payne and Co, Tata Sons Ltd., v Raja Bahadur Dhanrajgirji Narsingirji.

4127-21—Sabnis and G, Bai Jankibai, v Framji Cawasji Bennet, Shroff and L.

4132-21—Mehta L and Co., Ranchhoddas Govindji Asher v Raghunathdas Deoraj, N C Dalal and Co.

3940-21—Amin and D, Bai Manibai v Bai Laxmi, widow and others, Merwanji K and Co.

4170-21—Merwanji K and Co. Bai Lakhmi, widow and another v Bai Mani and another, Amin and D.

1958-22—Dubash and Co, Hirdayal Kashinath v Shah Dalsukhram Maganlal, Bhaishanker K and G.

2380-20—Dallas and Co, C Framji and Co v Hargowan Kanji and ors, Mulla and M, Madhavji and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

3342-20—Mehta L and Co, Bai Kesharbai, widow and others v Dhirajbai, widow, Edgelow G W and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3643-23—Rele and Co, Parshram Dataram Shamdasany, The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and others, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

4251-22—Patell and E, Jehangir Rustomji Patell v Gulam Husein Mulla Dosaji, In person.

3413-23—Pathare and Co, Abdul Gaffar Kalam, Mahomed Ahmed Mistry and others.

348-23—Payne and Co., Haji Usuf bin Ali Sargh v William Vas and others, Ferreira and V.

3239-23—Little and Co, The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd v H V Gandhi and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

584-23—Mulla and M, Rustomji Muncherji, Kooka, Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed and anr, Payne and Co, Vaccha and Co.

2801-23—Raghavaya N and Co, Chellaji Shankerji v Tejmal Fojmal and ors, Khanderao L and M.

5661-22—Mehta L and Co, Ranchoddas Govindji Asher v Maneckbai widow, N C Dalal and Co.

2980-23—Mulla and M, Rustomji Dorabji v Krishnadas Shah and others, Craigie B and C

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

3801-23—Khanderao L and M, Shaherabai and others v Abdul Kadar Hafiz and others.

3807-23—Payne and Co., Wamanrao Nanikhal Chhapwalla and others v Sani Dajiba Dhondoo.

3829-23—Vrajlal and Co., Vaidya Ray Balashanwar Bawabhai v Bai Gangabai widow and others.

3867-23—Payne and Co., Pando Ramji Dhore v Hariram Meghji and others.

4004-23—Little and Co., Kapurchand Mohanji and others v Vorah Alibhai Tyaballi, Vrajlal and Co.

4005-23—Dikshit M and Co., Lallubhai Hakamchand and Co v Laloo Laxman and another, Tyabji D and Co.

4017-23—Thakoredas and D, Mahomedalli Ebrahimji v Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne and Co.

4033-23—Ferreira and V, Bhutaji Dipaji v M Dadabhai Dhanjibhoy and another, Ardeshir H D and Co., Little and Co.

4042-23—Pathare and Co., Alibhai Shaikhbhai v Jaliram Pitamber.

4044-23—Motichand and D, Tayaballi Abibhai Satarawala, Sarrali Abdul Husein Saniwalla, Rustomji and G.

4045-23—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Padamsy, Mahadeo Sahano and others.

4077-23—Tayabji D and Co, Jamnadas Kalianji Vyas Madhusudan Motilal and others.

4078-23—F P Pavri, Ratilal Manchubhai and others, Samaldas Vanmalidas.

4090-23—Madhowji and Co, Sudar Suleman Cassam Haji Mitha, Habib Abdul Gani, Matubhai J and M.

4092-23—Amin and D Ramji Motichand Shah, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

4093-23—Payne and Co, The Crown Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd, Sandia Lalata and others.

4158-23—Tyabji D and Co, Bandealy Bhojabhai and others, E D Ezekiel, M B Chothia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR JUDGMENT.

2591-21—Judah and S, Mangni Motiji v Tyabally Lamrudia, Merwanji K and Co.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1317-23—Rustomji and G, Gulamally Abdulally Haveliwalla v Mahomedally Dawoodji Sura.

LONG CAUSES.

2744-21—Ardeshir H D and Co. Maneckji Jethabhai Vardhman, Tokersy Korsey, Surveyor and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

1587-23—Pandia and Co,, Bahadurhand Mathradas v Serupsingh Dialsingh, Dubash and Co.

2782-21—N C Dalal and Co, Nathalal Maganlal Pathak Valchand and Co,, Ltd., and another, Manilal and K.

5747-22—Unwalla P and P, Haji Ebrahim Haji Jamal and another, Maneckshaw Hormusji Gandhi Merwanji K and Co.

226-21—Tyabji D and Co, Bayabai and anr, Kazi Noormahomed Kazi Abdul Karim Porbandari Soonderdas & Co.

610-23—Khandwalla and Chh Mohanlal Dharamsey, Chhotalal Keshavji Shah and others—Pandia and Co.

5675-22—Purnanand C and J Bai Manibai and another Madhavlal and Co—Pandia and Co.

670-23—Keharas and Co—Burjorji Nanabhai Marshall Utamchand Raghavji—Mulji T and Co.

926-23—Motichand and D Maneckram Madanlal Jugmohan Vassanji—Mehta L and Co.

1770-23—Unwalla P and P Nusserwanji Rustomji Petigora Sorabji Nawroji Talati—Chubb and Co.

649-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Matubhai Manecklal Shah v Jethabhai Nursey and anr, Amin and D.

1351-23—Jehangir and S, Jugjiwan Nathubhai v Lakhundas Bhimji Bhanji, Khandwalla and C.

4486-22—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v Mapur and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.

2711-21—Vachha and Co, Mansingh Shivprasad v Darsansing Murti Manohar, Dharamsi D and Co.

1311-23—Mantri and Co., Tehminabai widow v Damoder Sadashiv Dongre, Dabholker and Co.

S C 1013-23—Unwalla P and P, Gustad Khodadad Irani and another v Tehminabai widow Mantri and Co.

S C Ct 2388/25621-22—Madhavji and Co., Gulabsingh Gurudahsingh v Kokamal Madhoram Hiralal and Co.

5367-22—Petel and E, Mahomed Husein Jusub and another v Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and another, Thakoredas and D., Muncherbaw and V.

3730-23—Manchershaw and N, Tatya Raoji v Motichand Jechand and others, Motichand and D, Kharas and Co.

920-22—Judah and S, The Bombay Tanneries Ltd (in liquidation) v Ambashanker Ishwarlal Vakil, Manubhai and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54

LONG CAUSES.

1841-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Joharmal Utamchand v Mukhram Pratapnarayen N C Dalal and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

4587-22—Motichand and D, Jamshedji Ratanji and Co v Maganlal Umedchand, Pathare and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3019-19—N C Dalal and Co, Chunilal Oghad v Chandulal Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1779-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2725-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Krishnaji Lumbaji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas and Co, Mulla and M.

281-20—Little and Co, Marshall and Co v Kanshik Bros and Co, G B Pandya.

1105-20—F K Dadachanji, Ganijan Mahomed v R J Mistry, M B Chothia.

1733-20—Mulla and M Maganlal Purbhudas v Chabildas Nathubhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4965-22—Vacha and Co, Mansing Shivprasad v Ramchandra Dalichand, Tyebji D and Co.

205-22—Pandia Co, Rancherlal Chagoobhai Desai v Manilal Chunilal Shroff and ors, Ferreira and V.

4733-22—Malvi M R and Co, Gangaram Dwarkadas v Naravandas V Dessa and Co. Amarchand and M.

1852-23—Mulla and M, Paloo Krishna Mistry v Rahimtooka Gigabhai, Judah and S.

3027-22—Rustomji and G, Vassonji Mulji Lakhamsey Harpal, Mulji Hh and Co.

4327-22—Mehta L and Co, Rehmatbai widow, Hassan Abubaker, Shamrao M and H.

1870-22—Payne and Co, The Central Provinces Portland Cement Co Ltd v James Keith and Fisher, Craigie B and C.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 57.

REFERENCES.

L A Ref 3-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Khodabux Khodadad and another, Wadia G and Co.

7-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Gajanan Vinayak, Jehangir M and S.

28-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Tehmina widow, Edgelow G W and Co.

32-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Anandrao Sunderji Narayen, Jamsedji R and D.

27-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Ishwardas Mohandas Mody, Motichand and D.

13-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Mulji Haridas Jamsedji R and D.

14-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Mulji Haridas Jamsedji R and D.

37-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Govind Rafnath Mahimkar, Jehangir M and S.

15-22—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Drupadibai widow and others, Jehangir M and S.

41-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Nerwanji K and Co.

25-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Ismail Ahmed Hafiz Moosa, Payne and Co.

16-22—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, v Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and another, Jehangir M and Somji, Motichand and D.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

3936-23—Matubhai J and M, Esmail Dharamsey v Ladhabhai Suleman.

1300-23—Wadia G and Co, Nusserwanji Ratanji Nazir v Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

3520-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdulla Junas and Co v Vasiram Dayaram, Rustomji and G.

SHORT CAUSES.

3149-23—Malvi M R and Co, Ramchand Hardayal and others, Jaigopal Barkatram and others, Manubhai B M, Madhowji and Co.

2881-23—G B Pandya, Irigim and Crotier Lallubhai Dayabhai, Chitnis K and M.

3379-23—Ramanlal and H, Mansukhlal Oghadbhai, Jogilal Shivlal, S N Nanavati.

SHORT CAUSES.

3021-23—Amarchand and M, Vithal Govind Modhi v Dharamdas Nagardas, Shroff and L.

2033-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Captain E W Courtney and anr, Chubb and Co.

722-23—Jamsedji R and D, Nanu N Bharucha and Co v Raichand Velji and ors, Bhaishanker K and G.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

4033-22—Mulji T and Co, Bhikhabhai Motilal v Deccan Paint and Oil Mills Co Ltd, Rustomji and G.

BRIDGE AT AMBAVNI CREEK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—About the correspondence regarding the bridge at Ambavni Creek, that has been appearing in the columns of your esteemed paper and in those of your contemporaries there is no doubt left now that the bridge in question is absolutely necessary, and the Development Department as well as the other departments to whom both individuals and the inhabitants collectively of the Island of Dharavi have written for the last twenty-five years at least, have recognised the fact. It is a pity, however, that the Development Department which is the only department that could do something in the matter does not consider it as one of its duties.

In the circumstances, then I would suggest, and the authorities concerned will, I feel certain, will readily agree with me that the Collector of the Bombay Suburban District, who is immediately concerned should put the item of the bridge at Ambavni Creek at Gorai in the budget of the ensuing or of the next year so that Government will give the fittest consideration to the matter and once for all decide either in favour of the poor inhabitants of the Island or against them. I am hopeful that Government will decide in favour and will thus earn the eternal gratitude of the poor people.—Yours, etc.,

THOMAS GABRIEL FERREIRA.

Gorai, Nov. 27.

BURMA COUNCIL.

WINTER SESSIONS BEGIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 26.

The Burma Legislative Council began its winter sessions to-day. A message from his Excellency the Governor was read by the President regarding the action taken by Government on the resolution passed by the Legislative Council in March last, cutting down the Police budget by 10 lakhs. In spite of all efforts by Government a saving of only three-quarters of a lakh could be anticipated in the Police budget. His Excellency, therefore, after mentioning the appointment of a special committee to consider the whole question of police organisation asked the members of the Council to believe that his Government had done what it could in the time, to meet their wishes and also asked them to vote the necessary amounts in supplementary estimates which will be placed before them, as further expenditure was necessary for the maintanance of security in the province.

At question time in the Burma Legislative Council the Government stated that Indo-Burma Railway scheme was in abeyance and no steps have been taken to connect Akyab and Chittagong and Upper and Lower Burma by rail since the preliminary survey of the Hukong Valley route in 1920/21. The Home Member stated that the Government of India have decline to bear any part of the expense of the Diamond Harbour wireless installation, but might make a contribution if the station was kept up as a Meteorological station. No final decision has been reached regarding the system to be adopted to maintain communication with Diamond Harbour.

WELCOME TO VICEROY.

Mr. Ba Dun, Independent Nationalist, moved a resolution requesting the President to convey to H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Reading the welcome of the Council on the occasion of their visit to this province. He said some of them could not see eye to eye with Lord Reading's administration, yet they all united in appreciating his Excellency's effort to promote the cause of India, and Burma and so far as Burma is concerned Lord Reading's viceroyalty marked an important epoch in the history of the province, as it was during his viceroyalty they were given reforms, which, though not a satisfactory response to the united demands of the Burmese people for home rule, were more liberal than the reforms granted to the several provinces in India. They welcomed Lady Reading not as a stranger, but one who has the cause for the women and children of India at heart. The resolution was supported by the leader of the Nationalist Party and representatives of the European and Indian communities. The resolution was carried amidst applause.

RANGOON, Nov. 27.

Replying to the interpellations of Mr. Ba Pe M.L.C., Deputy President and a leading Nationalist in the Legislative Council Mr. Maung Kin, Home Member said that certain graves of British soldiers and sailors were at Shevdagon and Botataung Pagodas. These graves have been in existence for over 70 years. The Government was not aware of alleged resentment on the part of the Buddhist community. The Government would not consider the removal of these graves.

Replying to Ba Dun, Independent Nationalist, the Home Member said there was no specific written contract between the Director of Publicity and the Secretary of State. The Home Member added the Director of Publicity was engaged at present on an important work of preparation of general administration report 1922-23—a duty for which the services of senior officers were usually required.

BURMESE NATIONALISTS' SUCCESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 27.

Three Burman candidates who stood for election for the three seats allotted for the non-European constituency of the Legislative Assembly from Burma were returned by an overwhelming majority. They are Mr. Tok Kyichief, Editor of "Sun," a vernacular daily newspaper, Mr. Maung Kun, Barrister and Journalist, and U. Ba Si Barrister. They obtained each over 2,700 votes against Mr. J. N. Basu the sitting member and Mr. E. P. Pialy. All the three Burman candidates are prominent nationalists and they had led the forces of the Whyte Committee. U. Ba Si Maung Kun were among those interned during the visit of the Prince of Wales to Burma. It is understood they are in sympathy with the Swaraj Party.

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR Nov. 27.

Information has been received that Lala Lajpatrai had expressed his inability to preside at the Punjab Provincial Conference to be held at Jaranwala. The Committee, therefore, elected Doctor Kitchlew who too has wired his inability, so the committee has recommended other name.

The 'Englishman' of Calcutta understands that Mr. W W. Hornell, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, has received a cablegram from Hongkong stating that the University Council has nominated him as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hongkong. Mr. Hornell has been wired whether he can join by the... February. The paper adds that good reason for stating that he is likely to accept the offer of the University Council.—...

Polling for the ... tituency of Amritsar for three candidates ... crowding at the ...

LITERATURE AND ART

A HISTORY OF ALANKARA LITERATURE.

The Sahityadarpana of Viswanatha (Parichchhedas I to X) with Notes on Parichchhedas I, II, and X and History of Alankara Literature by P. V. Kane, M. A., LL.M (Member of the Senate, Bombay University; Zala Vedanta Prizeman; V. N. Mandlik Gold Medallist; Vakil, High Court, Bombay) second edition 1923. Pages i-vi; i-clxxx; 1-64; 1-352; 1-142 (in all 744); Price Rs. 6; to be had of Viswanath and Co., Booksellers and Publishers, Mugbhat Bombay No. 4.

"Blessed is he," said Carlyle, "who has found his work: let him ask no other blessedness." Looked at from this point of view Mr. Kane would appear to be the most miserable man alive. For though a scholar by temperament, he has been led to follow a profession which usually leaves little time for literary pursuits. But though Mr. Kane belongs to the legal profession the instinct of the Sanskrit scholar in him has not been repressed. In 1910 the first edition of the book under review was published and it made its editor's reputation as a scholar and a critic. He has also published an annotated edition of Bana's Kadambari and Harshachrita and of Bhavabhuti's Uttaramacharita, and has also contributed to various journals on Sanskrit studies. Mr. Kane, therefore easily stands out as a prominent Sanskritist of this Presidency and had he been in the academic line his contributions would have been still greater and more valuable.

The book under reiew is a second edition, the first edition published in 1910 being mainly intended for the College student and contained the text of the first two Parichchhedas and that part of the tenth which treats of the Arthalankaras. This second edition marks an improvement on the first in two important respects. First, it contains as an introduction the History of Alankara Literature and secondly it gives in an appendix the remaining portion of the text of the Sahityadarpana, so that in this edition we have now the whole text of the Sahityadarpana. The most valuable part of the book is, of course, the introduction which contains the History, and it is this which merits the special attention of Sanskrit scholars. Mr. Kane has been interested in the History of Alankara Literature for a long time and has contributed frequently to the Indian Antiquary on the subject. His introduction, therefore represents the results of a prolonged study. Mr. Kane has divided this History of Alankara Literature into two parts. The first part consists of 36 sections and gives an account of over thirty important works in the Alankarasastra with a brief analysis of their contents. Questions regarding the chronology of these works and their authors are discussed the works being taken in a chronological order Mr. Kane begins with the Agnipurna, Chapters 336-346 of which deal with subjects failing within the province of the Alankarasastra. Owing to the venerable title of a Purana, this work is popularly believed to be the oldest extent work on Poetics. Mr. Kane examines this claim and by very convincing arguments comes to the conclusion that this Purana is later than the 7th century A. D. at least and that its rection on Poetics was probably composed about or a little after 900 A.D. The Natyasastra of Bharata is the next work examined. The various reasons for which this work must be regarded as the oldest extant work on the Alankarasastra are stated. The question of the date of the Natyasastra is discussed in detail with the conclusion that it cannot be assigned a date later than the 3rd century A.D. Then follows the description of a number of other works till we arrive at the last great and original writer on Poetics viz. Panditaraja Jagannatha, who flourished in the 17th century and was attached to the Court of the Emperor Shah Jehan. In the first part of his History of Alankara Literature, Mr. Kane has then given an account of the writers on this subject beginning from the 3rd till the 17th century A.D. The question, however, of the relative position of Bhamaha and Dandin has been a very controversial one. Mr. Kane devotes a whole section to the examination of this question. He faithfully states all the arguments in favour and against the priority of Dandin and Bhamaha and criticises them. His hypothettical conclusion may be put in his own words. "It seems probable" says he, "that Bhamaha and Dandin follow independent traditions, the former having some affinity with the Alankara school and the latter with Bharata's school. Whoever may be earlier, both are near each other and are to be placed between 500 and 630 A. C." But as he is not certain of the acceptance of this hypothesis he suggests that the reasons for Dandin's priority are more weighty (though not decisive) than those assigned for Bhamaha's priority.—The importance of this section—lies in the fact that it summarises the arguments of both the sides. As the arguments on neither side can be said to be decisive, it is to suggest that by means of the arguments used by Mr. Kane one can as well argue for Bhamaha's priority with the same degree of certainty or uncertainty. And though Mr. Kane holds Dandin to be prior to Bhamaha he has placed Bhamaha first in the chronological order showing that he himself is not satisfied with his own conclusion as is indeed only natural.,

The second part of this history is called the Origin and Growth of the Alankarasastra. From the point of view of a student of poetry, this is more important than the historical part. Beginning with the early poetic attempts of the Rugveda, Mr. Kane shows that poetry of a high order had been composed centuries before the Christian era. ... also points out how epigraphic records ... e 2nd century A. D. and onwards show ... efore that period a theory of poetics ... evolved. It appears hence that ... ly times the two processes of the ... poetry and the elaboration of ... t together. Mr. Kane then ... pics of the Alankarasastra, the function and purpose of poetry, the equipment of the poet and the definition of poetry in different sections. Then follows a description of the five different schools of the Alankarikas, viz., the Rasa, the Alankara, the Riti, the Vakrokti and the Dhvani schools. A section on divisions of poetry and one on defects of poetry conclude this second Part of the History of Alankara Literature. An index of authors and works on the Alankarasastra is given at the end which is principally based on Aufrecht's Catalogus Catalogorum the India Office catalogue Burnell's catalogue, Madras Government Mss. Catalogue and a few others. It gives the names of no less than 872 authors and works and this number, despite the fact of numerous double entries, one is simply staggering. Though this work on the history of Alankara literature which Mr. Kane has here presented to the world is exceedingly valuable, it is not very useful as an introduction to a College student in his study but only to scholars interested and versed in subject. The small type in which the introduction is printed as well as the necessity of restriction on account of want of space rob an otherwise valuable introduction of some value. Both these defects are due to the faulty preventation of a book as an introduction to a text book. We hope Mr. Kane will in the near future bring out a larger and more elaborate work on the History of Alankara Literature with fuller accounts of various authors and their works. And the value of such a history is may be enhanced by giving in foot-notes or in an appendix detailed information as to where these various books on the Alankarasastra are printed and can be had. Such information given in the present introduction is neither full or satisfactory.

A word may be added regarding the Notes which occupy 331 pages (the text annotated is only 64 pages!). In the matter of annotations Mr. Kane is extremely copius and exhaustive and though two of his works are popular in the student world and render the work of the teacher almost superfluous, they do some harm to the student also albeit unconsciously. The student is made completely dependent on their notes with the result that initiative and stimulus are largely scotched and there is little scope for independent thinking or criticism.

The usual defects of annotated editions are thus intensified. The advantage, however, to the student is that the notes of Mr. Kane are correct and helpful

THE HINDUSTHAN REVIEW.

The October number of the "Hindusthan Review" contains a number of informing and interesting articles. The article of Mr. W. G. Raffe on the Problems of the Theatre is an illuminating contribution on the subject and no-one will quarrel with the conclusion he has arrived at, as a result of his studies, that incalculable good is possible through a wise educational development of actual artistic work in the production of plays by students. He ends with a valuable suggestion that there should be dramatic societies in each large town, helped by the rich men of each place. Prof. Amarnath Jha relates many interesting incidents in the life of Lord Morley. The most eloquent commentary on Lord Morley's agnosticism comes from Lord Hugh Cecil which Prof. Jha has quoted in full in his article. Lord Hugh Cecil, speaking on the Education Bill of 1902 said, "I hope also that it may obtain support from that other class who may be described as adopting the position of Christianity in everything excepting its theology, who possess the morality of Christianity, its sense of right and wrong, its delicate sensitiveness of conscience, though they are unable to accept its theological bases." Mr. Robert Sencourt's article on Burke's Case against Hastings comes more as an apology for than an indictment of Warren Hastings. In spite of Burke's emphatic declamations which will occupy an abiding place in English literature, the writer finds reason to believe "that a fuller knowledge of the facts of the case should have changed Burke's opinion of the object of his ire; that Hastings was not an arch-fiend but a reformer." After Burke's definite accusation in the following sweeping statements one would be at a loss to discover what justifies the writer in coming to the amazing conclusion that Hastings was a "Reformer." Burke accused Hastings of devastating Oide and or looking over "that immense waste of his own creating, not as Satan viewed the kingdoms of the world and saw the power and glory of them; but he locked over the waste of Oide with a diabolical malice which one could hardly suppose existed in the greet prototype himself." The writer admits that Burke's assiduous studies of the Indian affairs left him the greatest (and probably the only) example of a real authority on India who had never visited its shores." That Burke was inspired by a very noble feeling of vindication of truth and justice not even his worst enemies doubted. They have all readily conceded that Burke was fired with righteous enthusiasm, not because he claimed that Hastings was unsuccessful in his methods of administration but because "his whole Government of India has been one continued violation of the universal principles of justice." Lord Morley has summed up in an eloquent passage the feeling which actuated Burke." From beginning to end of the fourteen years in which Burke pursued his campaign against Hastings, we see in every page that the India which ever glowed before his vision was not the home of picturesque usages and melodramatic costume, but rather in his own words the land of princes once of great dignity, authority and opulence; of an ancient and venerable priesthood, the guides of the people while living and their consolation in death; of a nobility of antiquity and renown; of millions of ingenious mechanics, and millions of diligent tillers of the earth and finally, the land where might be found almost all the religions professed by men, the Brahmanical, the Mussalman, the Eastern and Western Christian." Mr. L. N. Govinderajan, concludes his article on the Future of Cottage Industries with the statement that the Western economic organisation is essentially faulty and there is a persistent cry for reform and even for its destruction, and questions whether India would not avoid the dangers of excessive concentration of production and profit by the bitter experience of the West.

URDU PERIODICALS.

"Maarif" (Azamgarh). The October number opens with Maulavi Sayed Suleman Nadvi's beautiful article about the Jaziratul-Arab, rotting forth the reasons as to why the Mussalmans of the world hold it in veneration and consider it to be the most sacred spot on the face of the earth and throwing new light on the question from the religious point of view. The life and works of Kazi Abu Ali bin Ali Tanukhi form the subject of another article. This illustrious Kazi flourished in the fourth century (A.H.) and is generally known to the present generation more as the author of a well-known work "Al-Feraj Baad-ush-Shidah" (a book of stories and reminiscences) than anything else. In another article Dr. Abdul Ghafur deals with such cities of Ceylon as are in ruins to-day. In the poetry-section Mufti Sadruddin's elegy on the down fall of Delhi after the Mutiny is worth perusal.

"Nigar" (Bhopal). The place of honour is given to the editor's article which deals with the dawn of the era of reform in Europe. There are in this issue two beautiful articles by Latifuddin Ahmad who writes exclusively for this magazine and whose favourite themes are love and woman. The editor's trip to Kashmir, the paradise on earth, is beautifully described in a short article. The third instalment of Mr. Ghoshal's paper on the gardens of the Moghuls is well-written. The system of education in the West by the editor makes it clear that the high standard maintained in the western countries is mainly due to the nucleus of best teachers and professors.

"Zamana" (Cawnpore). The October issue comprises several interesting articles. The first deals with the sacred books of the Buddhists and is more or less based on European researches in its great religion. In another article Salim Jaffar introduces the well-known Sindi poet, Girdharilal Sharma, to the Urdu knowing public and compares him to Saadi and Sauda by means of appropriate quotations. "The personality of Mahatma Gandhi" forms the subject matter of a thoughtful contribution by Chaudhari in which the writer lays great stress on the non-violent aspect of his teachings and expresses the opinion that the future generations will find their salvation in treading the path chalked out by the Mahatma. Anjam-e-gham is a beautifully written tragedy and holds the imagination of the reader.

"YUGDHARMA."

When Lala Lajpatrai was arrested in 1921 he charged his countrymen with the care of his "two children," the "Bande Mataram" and the Tilak School of Politics Mr. Indulal Yagnik's "Bande Mataram" the monthly periodical "Yugdharma" which he took great care to develop and popularise when he was free and his School of Politics are the Boarding Houses and Schools for Bhil children in the Dohad Taluka which brought a message of hope to the sinking Bhils of the Panchmalals. Under Dr. Sumant Mehta's editorship "Yugdharma" has maintained the standard of literary productions its founder had in mind when he started its publication. All those who know anything about Mr. Yagnik know that he is a tried and unsparing social worker though his latest incarceration was due to his political activities. "Yugdharma" of Mr. Yagnik about in articles on subjects relating to social service. The Kartak numbers of "Yugdharma" contains an informing article on the "Schools of Japan" from the pen of Mrs. Uma Nehru. The writer proves by facts and figures that the all-round progress of Japan during the last fifty years is due to an unprecedented growth of education amongst its people. "There is hardly a family even in the remotest village of Japan where education has not made its headway; or you will hardly find a family where a single member is uneducated," says the writer. When such is the state of affairs it is no wonder that Japan occupies a high position among the civilised nations of the world. Mr. Suprakash Ganguli's article on "Figure-drawing and Painting" and Mr. Jyotindra Mehta's article on "The Defects of the System of higher Education" contain very valuable suggestions. Mr. H. V. Desai suggest several means by which education can be imparted to the massses in a cheap way and states that peripatetic teachers, sadhus and story-tellers should be made the vehicles of conveying instruction and knowledge. Though Mr. Baburao Diwan does not draw a rosy picture of the life of the self-supporting students in America those desirous of undertaking the venture must be informed that the difficulties have increased during the last three or four years. The translation of M. Romain Rolland's article on Mahatma Gandhi will immensely interest the Gujarati readers as an appreciation by a great literary thinker of their saintly leader.

"NAVROZE."

The special number of "Navroze, a Gujarati weekly published in Calcutta, is a welcome addition to the Diwali annuals published all over India, particularly in the Bombay Presidency. About six years ago Mr. E.N Kanga, its Editor, supplied a long-felt want Calcutta by publishing this weekly in Gujarati and thus gave the Gujarati-speaking residents of Calcutta and Bengal an opportunit of reading the latest news and of ventilatin their grievances in the press. The experiment has proved a success.

THE UNIVERSITY HOSTEL MAGAZINE, ALLAHABAD.

We have received a copy of the first number of the University Muslim Hostel Magazine, Allahabad It is an ambitious undertaking but, to judge from this first issue, likely to be successful. It is printed in English and in Urdu, and contains a number of contributions, all, it would appear, from outsiders. To us we must confess that the chief use of such a magazine appears to be that of a literary training-ground and play-ground for the students themselves, and we prefer imperfect efforts by the students in that connection, to the masterpieces of great writers. Muslim students especially are in need of such a training-ground, and we hope that future numbers of the Muslim Hostel Magazine will show an ever increasing number of undergraduate contributions, which are always interesting to the critic for the hope or promise they contain. We wish the gallant venture all success.

STEREOGRAPHS OF THE HISTORICAL VIEWS OF BIJAPUR.

Prepared with a double lens stereo camera, properly trimmed and mounted Specially for the use of Schools. Kulkarni Brothers, Bijapur.

These stereoscopic views of the great monuments of Bijapur have been sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction of Bombay and of H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions for use in schools, colleges and libraries. The photographs are fine and viewed through the stereoscope, will give a realistic impression of those monuments of art which are part of the heritage of every Indian to thousands who may never have the chance of seeing them. A Description of each monument is supplied on the back of the mount. The series deserves to be popular.

SAMALOCHAK.

The "Samalochak" has maintained its high standard. Articles on Geeta Rahasya. Experiments on Education by Mr. D. B. Divanji. "My Tour in the South" by Mr P. D. Divanj. Poetry of Kant by Prof. R. K Yagnik are among the intesting articles published in the latest issue of "Samalochak." The political condition of India since the Council controversy was mooted has been finely delineated in a short and sweet poem by "Sneh Rashmi." Mr. Tripathi's long article on the special Delhi Congress enters a strong plea for constructive programme though the language will be found difficult by *non-sanskaras* to follow and understand Regularity of publication is the last of the qualities for which the "Samalochak" is distinguished and the publisers are not often driven to the expedient of publishing two issues at a time The present issue which was received in the last week of November is meant as the combined issue for September and October!

BOOKS RECEIVED.

(1) Shikshak and Shikshan by Daxinamurti, Bhavnagar, Price Rs. 2/8.

(2) A Theory of Knowledge, by Charles Augustus Strong, Published by Constable Co., Ltd. London, Price 6/-.

(3) Forty Years in My Bookshop, by Thomas Moult, published by Constable & Co., Ld., Price 21/-.

(4) The Log of the Ark, by Kenneth M. Walker & Geoffrey M. Boumphery, published by Constable & Co., Ltd., Price 7/6.

(5) The Life of Mrs. Humphery, by Janet Penrose Trevelyan, published by Constable & Co., Ld., London, Price 12/6.

(6) The Philosophy of Action, by V. Mangalvedkar, published by the Indian Literature Publisher, Madras, price Rs. 2/8.

(7) An Ideal Happy Life, by Khushi Ram, Tarn Taran, Price Re. 1/-.

(8) The Hindustan Review, Oct. 1923, Calcutta.

(9) Indian Journal of Economics, Oct. 1923, published by the Dept. of Economics, Commerce & Geography, University of Allahabad.

(10) "Hind Swarajya," by M.K. Gandhi, published by Navjivan Printing Press, Ahmedabad, price ordinary binding 1/12, and cloth 2/8/-.

(11) Malati-Lata, by D. Madhava Rao, published by Heath Cranton, Ltd., London.

DEESA EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DEESA, Nov. 27.

The trial of the second Deesa Embezzlement Case was concluded to-day. In this case Havildar Mahomed Hussain was charged with defrauding Government of Rs. 1,315 by sending three money orders to his relations at Ambala during December 1921 and January 1922 and entering them in money order books of the depot as if they were sent to Indian drivers of the depot. The Special Magistrate sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of rupees one thousand in default another six months.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES,

The "Swarajya" writes:—"We are very glad that the Rajah of Panagal has so far shed his hatred of Non-Co-operation as to visit Mr. S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, one of the most prominent N.-C.-O., leaders of this Presidency in his house, day before yesterday. The Rajah is known to have stayed for considerable time and to have discussed important political matters. With Mr. Patro visiting Janab C. Abdul Hakim and the Rajah of Panagal going on a friendly visit to the Editor of the "Hindu", the old attitude of extreme hostility towards Non-co-operators, seems to have completely died out. No doubt the prospect of a censure motion hanging like a sword of Damocles on the ministerial head chastens one's spirt considerably. At this rate of progress, we may expect the Rajah to attend the Congress this year and Mr. Patro to address the Khilafat Conference.

ART NOTES.

"MODERN CALCUTTA."

A correspondent in the "Times of India" describes Calcutta as "an interesting city at the present moment". A modern city is, he says, replacing "Old Calcutta" with its traditions and rememorances. Calcutta to-day boasts, he adds, "of its skyscrapers one can see them in course of erection—gaunt skeleton frame works, dwarting adjacent buildings and proclaming the advent of the modern age, business-like but unlovely." It is hopeful to feel that the writer, unlike the one in the journal's Engineering supplement, has not considered the advent of the "gaunt skeletons" as "welcome news." He appears to believe, however, that the advent of the modern age must necessarily be spelt as the advent of ugliness. He would, it would seem, accept what he regards as inevitable for its "business-like" exterior. That is exactly where he and most of those who are unaccustomed to examine the fundamental laws of architecture err. It is neither necessary nor inevitable that one should resign oneself to ugliness in order that one might appear "modern" and "business-like" These virtues are not inherently incompatible with art or beauty. Beauty need not be the monopoly of the ancients.

Will Bombay Envy?

The work of the "improver and vandal" in "modern Calcutta" has aroused in Bombay not envy, as the correspondent anticipates, but anxiety and fear. Calcutta has all along adopted a bold outlook and has fought for its artistic reputation. If the work of the vandal receives the general approval of the people, it will only mean that Calcutta is beginning to lose its zeal and reputation. Calcutta is surely not a place where it should be possible to mislead people by such obsolete proclamations as "modern age". And yet, if one might judge from the available information, there is no doubt that the indifference with which the building activities in Calcutta are generally regarded gives them more than ample scope to spoil the fair name of that city. It is rather surprising that Bengal which is so alert on matters artistic should remain indifferent to the architecture, particularly to the indisputable qualities of Indian architecture, which could shape the glories of her cities.

What Bombay Can Do.

Bombay is, fortunately, more alert on the subject of architecture than Bengal. It is true that there appears for the present seemingly unsurmountable conflict of interests, confusion of functions and even violent prejudices which minimise the strength of the new movement. But there is no doubt that before long the demand which is distinctly increasing will make itself felt. The various public bodies which now appear indifferent cannot long remain in that position. And, the quarrels, as for instance, that between the Bombay Association of the Institution of Engineers and the Bombay Engineering Congress or that between the various associations of engineers and architects and public bodies must be as they will be settled by those who are competent and willing to think and understand the enduring interests of the city. If the people are once fully conscious of the magnitude of the building problems of the city it will not be possible for any individual or institution to ignore the demand for a definite recognition of Indian architecture in the building activities in the city. Bombay if it so determines, can lead the renaissance in Indian architecture.

The Ahmedabad Programme.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, in a recent meeting at Ahmedabad, explained the various items of the programme prepared by the City Congress Committee for contesting the forthcoming Municipal Elections in Ahmedabad. One of the items referred to the rejection of the City Wall Town Planning Scheme. That scheme has, no doubt, met with universal disapproval. It cannot be accepted. It is only right that they should try to set it aside. But matters should not stop there. They must appoint a Committee of competent and trusted citizens who know the city and its traditions and who understand the value of its architectural remains to prepare an alternative scheme that would meet all the requirements of the people. Otherwise, there is every likelihood that the rejected scheme will be postponed not set aside.

What the Statue Says.

A writer in the India's "Pictorial Mazazine", Allahabad, describes thus the effect of Sir Pherozeshah's statue:—"the sculptured face wears a look of pained surprise as if he did not quite approve of much he sees and overhears." It may be imagination, but it seems he does not, in the first place, approve of his sculptor. Secondly, he certainly does not approve of the conduct of those who profess to respect him as an Indian and yet forget to write his name in a language which could be understood by Indians. If his professed followers are constitutionally incapable of understanding the mission of the great patriot, let the Nationalists who have already recommended the inscriptions to the Commissioner see to it that there are without any further delay inscriptions underneath the statue in Devnagari characters and Urdu which could be understood by those who are the real citizens.

Man's True Life.

Gradually the Western mentality which until very lately believed in nothing but the economies of profit, is changing. The progressive writers in the West are beginning to recognise that art is as much a necessity as industry. This is what the well-known social thinker Mr. Bertrand Russel states in his recent book on "Prospects of Industrial Civilisation:—"Man's true life does not consist in the business of filling his belly and clothing his body, but in art and thought and love, in the creation and contemplation of beauty and in the scientific understanding of the world. If the world is to be regenerated, it is in these things, not only in material goods, that all must be enabled to participate."

BODH GAYA AND NON-BUDDHISTS.

(BY G. K. N.)

The causes of the almost total extinction of Buddhism in the land of its birth do not lie on the surface. Whether it was reassertion of aggressive Brahmanism, of unnecessary and undue accentuation of the fatalistic tinge imported into Buddhism in later centuries, or it was intolerance by earlier or contemporary faiths which expelled it out of India is not to the purpose. India was covered with Buddhist shrines, and pilgrims from China and Central Asia used to visit them in large numbers enduring heroic privations. In course of time some of these temples and particularly that of Bodh Gaya (it is not Buddha Gaya) have slipped from the hands of their original custodians. The Bodh Gaya Shrine is now in the hands of a religious individual, who represents Shaiva tenets of Brahmanism. The Buddha when he rose was regarded as a heretic, and his followers for long did not find favour, and quite naturally, in the eyes of the original believers in the Vedas. But whether it was priestly cupidity, undue stretching of principles or revival and re-shaping of strong popular impulses, the Buddha himself came to be regarded as an orthodox Avatar. He was assimilated to the Brahmanic pantheon and hence, the control of the shrine by an exponent of Shivism. Buddhism has now, however, been revived. In many parts of the world people are anxious to propagate it. In South India, and particularly Malabar where untouchables have suffered untold hardships at the hands of the arrogant Brahmans the depressed groups are now prepared to accept the gospel of the Buddha which does not recognise any disabilities inherent from birth in the lower classes. The wider the interest in Buddhistic renaissance, the more intensive is the feeling that the Buddhists should call their own the sacred santuary which originally belonged to them. But in the course of time with the absorption of the Buddha as a Brahmanic deity, the Brahmans have turned the religious spot into one which yields them a substantial income. It is not unnatural that, apart from religious sentiments, the present holders of the office should be extremely reluctant to relinquish it. If matters stood there and the Brahmans, who are regarded as usurpers, administered the properties attached to the shrine to their exclusive benefit but allowed the Buddhist devotees every facility to do homage to the holy precincts, possibly a serious religious dispute might be avoided. But as was seen from the columns of this paper of the 15th instant the conduct of the present custodians of Bodh Gaya is not above criticism, although one is bound to add that so far as we have not before us the version of the other side it would be unfair to pronounce a verdict as to the high handedness or otherwise of the Mahant.

It is a moot question whether use of animal flesh is permissible to a Buddhist. The indications in the earliest of the sacred books are not quite unequivocal. There is the example of the Buddha himself whose last meal, according to tradition, consisted of "tender pork". However, the term *tender pork* has been rendered by a less innocuous edible. But the point does not turn on a single passage or an isolated illustration. The balance of evidence goes against prohibition. This much is clear beyond doubt that the Buddha was against the shedding of blood by way of sacrifice. And it is greatly to be be regretted that it is those sanguinary sacrifices which are reported to be commonly practised at the Bodh Gaya temple. If on no other score, it is on this ground of serious violation of cardinal doctrine of Buddhism that an early and radical modification in the administrations of the Bodh Gaya shrine appears imperative. The matter might be taken up by the Buddha Society, one of the representative bodies in India. Let it co-operate with sister institutions in India, Ceylon and Burma. A peaceful redress may be expected with confidence from the arbitrament of eminent Hindus like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who has testified his regard for Buddhism by publicly recognising the Buddhists, Jains and others, as ineliniable components of the fabric of Hindu society.

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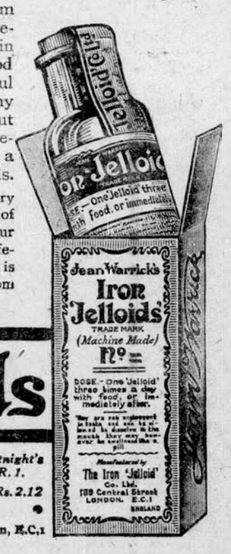

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INDIANS OVERSEAS.

DRAFT SCHEME OF PROPOSED INSTITUTION.

Mr. S. Raja Rao writes from Sabarmati Asram, Ahmedabad under date Nov. 23rd:—Pandit Totaram Sanadhya, who has returned to India after a stay of twenty-one years in Fiji, submits the following draft scheme towards bringing into existence a central organisation for the conduct of work relating to Indians Overseas, in India and cordially invites all interested in the subject, at home as well as abroad, to favour him with their views thereon.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Since January 1922, an Indian Overseas Correspondence Branch brought into being by Mahatmaji at Sabarmati, with which he has been associated, has been carrying on the work of correspondence with and giving publicity to the communications received from such of those Indian residents abroad as are coming within its limited orbit. The arduous times that the Indians abroad are passing through, especially since the beginning of this year, with the multiplicity of comprehensive issues that have begun to confront them, render it imperative that efforts should be put forth henceforward on not an *individual*, but a *national* scale, with the cumulative energies of India and Indians Overseas combined towards a common endeavour. In this opinion he has been reinforced by the correspondence that has been reaching from Colonies in all the different parts of the world exhorting to open an organisation forthwith.

The issues referred to above are briefly as follows:—

1. A system of semi-slavery has been statutory imposed and maintained intact since January last, involving seven lacs and sixty seven thousand Indian labour population in Ceylon, Straits Settlements and the Federated States of Malaya in that condition where Indian participation in the administrative, judicial and executive machinery is grievously inadequate to safeguard such interests and representation of Indian elements scandalously meagre out of all proportion to its importance.

2. Since May, the Indian Government itself has associated itself with assisting cheap exportation of labour in India in the interests of Crown Colony Governments, albeit this directly hits and upsets the economic equilibrium against the Indian labour communities already settled in those distant colonies. The process has begun in the case of Mauritius, and as statements made in the House of Commons by the Under Secretary of State go to show, its extension is foreshadowed in the case of Fiji and British Guiana also.

3. In July last has come the notorious decision regarding Kenya whereby the British Cabinet has deliberately drawn a colour line in the exercise of rights of citizenship, discriminating against the nationals of this country, as such, which is soon to be followed by Ordinances banishating to Indians settled in that part of the country.

4. In October has come from Fiji the compulsory imposit of an inquitous Poll-Tax on sixty thousand Indian residents in that Island, the majority of whom are in the throes of unemployment, penury and distress. Their ultimatum to the Government has been given and unless miracles happen their flocking to jails in their thousands is becoming certain.

5. And last, though not least, comes the last straw on the long-suffering backs of our compatriots in South Africa in the final measures of segregation that Genl. Smuts is soon to bring into effect against them, which shall compel our countrymen either to live there like the natives of S. Africa, or to return to this country, to face disappointments and sorrow.

Now to carry on a battle that has so many fronts, and to wage it with any hopes of success, it becomes clear that more than a Correspondence Branch is needed at this juncture. It is felt that this deficiency may be supplied by an Institution of the Overseas Indian Colonials themselves working in India in league with public organisations already well established in this country, so that a steady, sustained, effective campaign may be launched forthwith from now, specially since the Government is bent upon drawing away the attention of the public of this country from legitimate and pressing issues and confusing them with issues in the Dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand etc., and taking steps to *that* end.

Hence the scheme is outlined as here-under, bringing under its purview interests of the Colonies and South Africa, specially and designed to take up a programme forthwith and to work it up with the co-operation of the "People" of India and the leaders of this country, and leaving it to Providence for its results.

THE SCHEME.

1. A central institution to be located at one of the Presidency Towns or Provincial capitals of India.

With Self-reliance as the guiding principle, the objects to be steadily kept in view to be: (1) to carry on a propaganda in such a manner as to take the whole country with the Colonies in all the various phases of the struggle from day to day, (2) to devise means in consultation with the leaders and take such specific lines of action as may be the best under the circumstances from time to time. In other words to function as a Standing Committee, on Colonial affairs to public bodies in this country and (3) to achieve a co-ordination and solidarity by a process of fusion among the Colonies themselves and gain through Union a strength, which as unaided, heterogenous and individual components they could not obviously command.

2. Representative Members from each of the Colonies chosen by recognised groups or Indian Associations to form the working body of the Institution.

3. Each Colony to maintain its own information Bureau containing up-to-date information, in respect of ordinances and all legal instruments affecting Indians in the Colonies, reliable statistics under different heads of Indian population, their material and moral well-being, in trade, agriculture, labour, health, education, etc., as could be revealed from Trade, Immigration and other returns published officially from time to time.

4. Each Colonial representative to be kept posted up with the progress of events occuring in the respective colony and at the same time with what transpires in this country in respect of his own.

5. Each Colonial representative to be the accredited agent to communicate to this country Resolutions passed in the Association or Associations of his own colony and to transmit to them such decisions that public bodies in this country take in respect of them.

In other words to be the connecting link between the Mother-country and the Colonies and to bring them together by a living touch.

6. Each Colonial representative to be financed and be answerable to the respective Colonial Indian Associations of whom he is a deputee.

7. All the Colonial Representatives jointly to issue an organ of their own to give an authoritative lead to the country in respect of the conditions that obtain in the Colonies regarding Indians resident therein, the disabilities they suffer under, and their requirements for social and moral as well as their political uplift.

8. Each Colonial Representative should be the chosen member of a Central Indian Association in each Colony, such a central body having its branches affiliated to it, similar organisations spread over as a network throughout the whole Colony, so that when an important decision is taken by the central Association in the Colony it may represent the united voice of the Indian section of the Colony.

9. Each Colonial Representative to take instructions directly from the Colonial Association and to carry on the routine of his duties as they may prescribe and to take such initiatives in this country as they may permit him to do so on their joint willing acquiescence and responsibility.

10. Each Colonial Representative to be the whole-time worker in the affairs relating to the Colony and not to engage himself in any independent remunerative line of his own.

11. The location of the Institution to be dependent upon the free choice of the Colonial Associations, willing to send up their Representatives and the actual running of the Institution in India itself will be the common concern of the body as a whole, while the management of the details will be at the free and the unfettered discretion of the Representatives themselves.

Lastly, a beginning to be made forthwith as at least an experiment for a year; and with the momentous period that India is now entering on its final struggle for Swaraj, it is fervently hoped that the Colonies will also participate in pooling all their resources in intellect, enterprise and patriotism with that of the Mother-country. Finally Panditji trusts that this appeal will not fall on deaf ears and that each colony will do its duty, as England expected and every man *did* his duty on a momentous occasion in *her* past history.

He shall be much pleased to answer any enquiries with regard to the above, and to receive expressions of views from all important quarters.

PARSIS AND OFFICIAL PATRONAGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. M. N. Dumasia has once again commenced to advocate the claims of the Parsis to the patronage of Government in the "Times of India," to the prejudice of other communities. As the matter he deals with is of great public importance and as your columns are read by all classes of the community, I hope you will kindly allow me the hospitality of your columns for its discussion.

Mr. Dumasia begins his letter with a misstatement of electoral figures which seem to me unpardonable in a keen politician and sober journalist which he pretends to be. The composition of the new local Legislative Council," says he, "as determined by elections, practically removes the Parsi element from it. With the exception of myself and Mr. Jehangir Petit, all the Parsi members of the late Council sought re-election and except Mr. Dadachanji ..... all were defeated." He suppresses the fact that Khan Bahadur Cooper, who was a member of the last Council has been again elected from Satara. Moreover, while mentioning that Mr. Mody has been elected by a special constituency he entirely omits any reference to the election of Mr. Nariman which can hardly be attributed to accident. His second inaccuracy is even more startling than the first. "It is impossible for my community," says he "to find adequate representation in the Council through election etc.," Considering that all political parties in the Presidency viz., Swarajists, Liberal and Independent, have returned Parsi members to the Council with the fact that Mr. Nariman heads the poll in the Bombay City Constituency and that Mr. Dumasia himself is permitted to defeat a Hindu rival of the highest distinction in the Presidency, the statement is simply preposterous. There will be four elected Parsi members in the new Council in addition to two others who will occupy their seats ex-officio. This is certainly adequate representation for a minority like that of the Parsis. The Parsi strength in the Council will be better realised if it is compared with that of other equally important minorities as, for example, the Roman Catholics, the Indian Christians, the Jews and the Lingayats. None of them, nay all of them put together, do not secure the representation acquired by the Parsis. Men like Mr. Baptista and Major Fernandes have not found their seats in the Council not to mention other distinguished spokesmen of minorities, who have met with a similar fate. No appeals are made for their nomination in the Press, and yet Mr. Dumasia cries for more nominations for the Parsis as so many sops for Cerberus.

Nobody is against the Parsis. We all want them to take their proper place in the management of public affairs. But, in the name of fairness, I ask, if their cause is furthered by overstating their case and by making hysterical appeals in the Press to the prejudice of other communities.

Mr. Dumasia's plea for higher appointments for the Parsis, is, if anything more ridiculous than his contention for their representation. He says: "The attitude of Government towards my community is that of a parent towards a step-child." Indeed he wants the world to believe that it was he who has, by his precious advocacy induced the step-father (the Governor) to discharge his obligations towards his Parsi step-children, since he openly asserts that "Following my advocacy of the claims of my community I find that H. E. has seen fit to appoint a Parsi to be a member of the Executive Council and has appointed two Parsis as Judges of the Bombay High Court." The world has now learnt who is really responsible for the Governor's favours to the Parsis and no wonder if it is naturally filled with anxieties for the future as Mr. Dumasia, in his letter, again appeals to H. E. as follows: "I hope the claims of a Parsi to the Ministership will not be ignored in the new Council." Woe to the community who has no Dumasia to plead its cause. It may however, be pointed out, though Mr. Dumasia does not make any mention of it that two other very high appointments are held by the Parsis, viz., the Indian High Commissionership in London and the Office of the Advocate-General in Bombay. Taking neither the Secretariat nor other State Departments but confining one's attention only to the high appointments in the Judicial Department one has only to make a reference to the Bombay Quarter Civil List to find that out of 22 gazetted appointments in the Bombay High Court no less than 12 are filled by the Parsis. *Step-children indeed.*—Yours, etc.,

MAHOMED ALI A. KADAR,
Khan Bahadur, J. P.

Hatom Bungalow,
Colaba, November 24.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojurned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

God the Witness.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

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Dear Sheikh Sahib,

Your medicine has given a complete rest, May God bless you for this favour; so send one complete Box for me and four for my friends per V. P. P. and oblige.

Yours faithfully,
ABDULLAH MALIK
Sambalpore.

Dear Hakim Ji,

I received your medicine. Though it was [illegible] yet it has given me good result. God bless you as He has created you for the good of mankind. I am indeed highly indebted to you.

Yours faithfully,
ISMAHLAH CONTRACTOR
Montgomery.

My Dear Sheikh Sahib,

Your medicine has given me much relief and I earnestly believe that your medicine will totally cure me if taken the full course according to your directions. My friend is also suffering from the same disease; so please send a complete Box for him per V. P. P. at your earliest convenience and oblige.

Yours faithfully
SHAHBAZ KHAN
Gujranwala

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THE ARCHITECTURE OF GUJARAT.

A meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association was held on the 15th inst. when Mr. E. C. Henriques FR.I.B.A., addressed the members on "Indo-Saracenic Architecture of Gujarat. Mr. K. H. Vakil presided. Mr. Henriques gave a short descriptive account of some of the Indo-Saracenic buildings erected during the period when Gujarat was an independent kingdom under Mahomedan rulers. He then pointed out the difference of style in Gujarat from the Indo-Saracenic styles of the other provinces. He concluded with the examination of the possibilities of the style and its modifications to suit modern requirements. Mr. Henriques stated that the forms of architecture in Gujarat under Mahomedan influences may be considered as the "most elegant and it certainly is the most characteristic of all. No other form is so essentially Indian and no one tells its tale with the same unmistakable distinctness. The Hindu craftsmen here seem to have conquered their conquerer so to say, in art. They introduced forms and ornaments into the work superior in elegance, and hence there arose a style containing all the beauty and finish of the previous art with certain features which were peculiar to the Saracenic style such as the introduction of the Minars, pointed arches and domes. The Hindu influence in Gujarat is so predominating that there is hardly anything that is not Hindu besides the insertion of a pointed arch here and there more decorative than constructive and the introduction of Minars in conjunction with the mosques. He then described the architectural merits of the remains at Sarkhej, Dholka, The Khan Masjid, Shah Alam, the Jami Masjid at Ahmedabad, Rani Rupvati's mosque, Siddi Syed's mosque, Rani Sipri's mosque, Dada Hari's Well, the Tin Darwaja, and the Jami Masjid at Champanir. There were, he said, three important factors that influenced the Saracenic style in Gujarat namely, the materials, the local craftsman and his building methods. The building material is dark yellow sandstone. The neighbouring Jain style on one side and the Chalukyan style on the other, which had reached their zenith about this time had, he added, their full share in influencing the Gujarat Saracenic style. He then contrasted the planning of the tombs, the methods of construction of domes, the arrangement of minars with similar features of the style in other provinces. He also showed the difference in the various decorative features of the architectural forms in Gujarat. Speaking about the possibilities of the Gujarat style, he remarked that in his opinion "the Gujarat Style is based on pure classic lines and it has all the necessary qualities for developing into an Indo-Renaissance style." That the Hindu architects were capable of simple treatment was often forgotten by those who generally have in mind buildings of monumental character when they think of Indian architecture. If they examined some of the palaces they would find that most of the ornament they found superfluous now was there absent. Ornament and decoration depended on the character of the buildings. He did not understand why Indian architecture if properly handled should prove more expensive. Indian architecture with some modifications could be compared very favourably with the classic orders "I see no reason", he concluded, "that the Indo-Saracenic styles cannot be modified in the same way to suit modern requirements without losing their chief characteristics which are results of climatic conditions, though the mode of living has changed the dramatic influence to-day is the same as before. It is for the architects to combine the two and turn the [illegible] of the 15th and the 16th century Renaissance of the present [illegible]

The meeting terminated after an interesting discussion on the [illegible] architecture.

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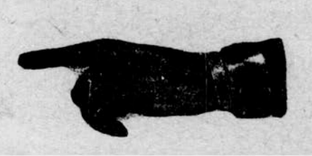

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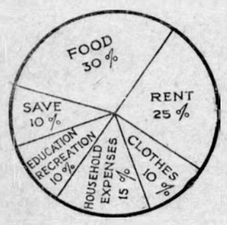

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